THE GUILDHALL OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

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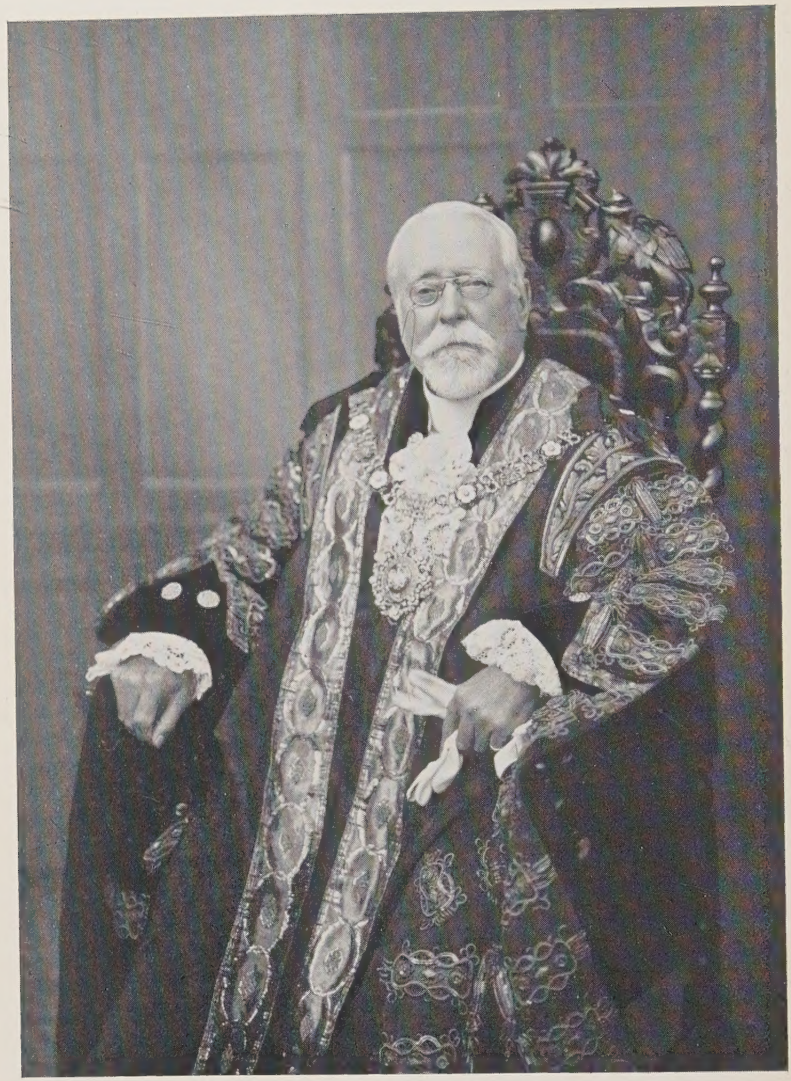

SIR JOHN JAMES BADDELEY, BT.,
1921–22.

The Lord Mayor is shown wearing his Black and Gold State Robe, Chain and Badge of Office (described on p. 131).

The Guildhall

OF THE

City of London

Together with a short Account of its Historic Associations, and the Municipal Work carried on therein.

COMPILED BY

ALDERMAN SIR JOHN JAMES BADDELEY, BT., J.P.,

LORD MAYOR, 1921—1922.

AUTHOR OF "THE CHURCH OF ST. GILES, CRIPPLEGATE,"
"THE ALDERMEN OF CRIPPLEGATE WARD, 1276—1900,"
AND "CRIPPLEGATE WARD."

Sixth and Revised Edition.

Printed by Order of the Corporation of London under the direction of the City Lands Committee,

A. C. STANLEY-STONE, *Chairman.*

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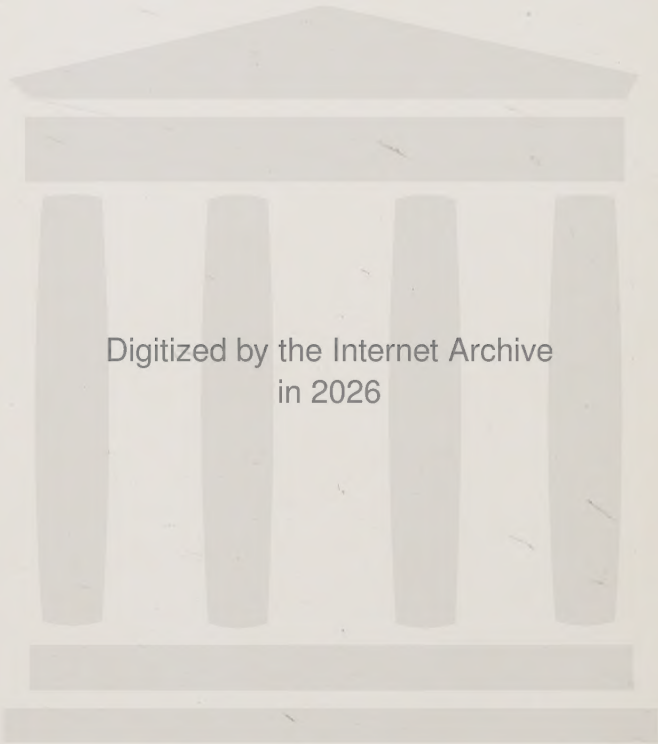
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PREFACE.

IN 1898 at the request of the Committee which has charge of The Guildhall, I compiled this "Guide to the Guildhall," and this is the sixth edition I have been asked to revise and bring up to date.

During the last three-quarters of a century, the Corporation of London has published a series of volumes compiled from its own archives, which extend back for more than six hundred years. These volumes deal with the City's history, customs, ceremonials, and its ancient historical buildings. For the purposes of this Guide, selections have been made from some of these works, viz., Riley's "Memorials of London Life," "The Ceremonial Book," "London's Roll of Fame," and Price's "Account of the Guildhall." I am indebted to a large degree for the information contained in the Chapter "The Historic Past," to Dr. Reginald Sharpe, the late Records Clerk, and to the valuable evidence given by the late Town Clerk, Sir John Monckton, and Sir Homewood Crawford, late City Solicitor, before the Royal Commission on London Government.

Other information of comparatively recent events has been supplied to me by the present Records Clerk, Mr. A. H. Thomas, M.A. I must also make due acknowledgment to Heads of Departments and Committee Clerks for assistance rendered in connection with the account of the present-day work of the Corporation.

Although this work is chiefly intended as a guide to the Building itself, it is thought that the visitor would consider it incomplete were not some information afforded respecting the Ceremonials and public functions of the present day, some details given concerning the Mayoralty, Shrievalty and the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council, and the work these bodies perform in the management of the "One Square Mile."

JOHN J. BADDELEY.

GUILDHALL,
1926.

FOREWORD.

ON the 28th June, 1926, whilst still engaged in the revision of these pages for publication, the learned Author passed away, to the regret of the host of friends and admirers to whom his name has become a household word in all that appertains to the City.

It has fallen to the task of the writer, as the Chairman for the time being of the City Lands Committee, to complete the work so worthily begun and brought to the point of completion.

Nothing has been added but the final revision of the pages; the words are his and the work is his—as he wished it to go forth to the public.

High in the City Roll of Fame will rank Sir John James Baddeley, Bart., Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Within. His memory will be cherished as that of a true citizen of a great City, whose long life was devoted to its interests—Member of the Common Council, Deputy, Sheriff, Alderman and Lord Mayor, the author of books, in addition to the present, which breathe in every page his abundant love for the City and its history. Those who knew him are greatly the richer for the knowledge; and correspondingly the poorer for his loss.

A. C. STANLEY-STONE.

"I pray you, let us satisfy our eyes
With the memorials and the things of fame
That do renown this city."

TWELFTH NIGHT, Act iii.; Scene 3.

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The Historic Past.

THE student of the history of the City of London, and of its Mayors, Aldermen, Sheriffs, Common Council and Citizens, will be able easily to conjure up visions of some of the many stirring National and Civic events that have taken place within the historic walls of Guildhall, and that history, when known, may well cause a thrill of pride to swell in the breasts of the most ordinary matter-of-fact citizen of the present day.

Truly and eloquently did the late Sir Walter Besant (London's modern historian), in a public address, describe the City (with its centre at Guildhall) as "the protectress of freedom." He said: "This principle—the necessity of freedom —was handed down from father to son; it became the religion of the citizens; they proclaimed it and fought for it; they won it, and lost it; they recovered part of it, and lost it again. At last they won it altogether, and, in winning it, they gained a great deal more than they had contemplated or hoped for. They won for their descendants, they won for every town where the English tongue is spoken, the rights of free men in free cities, the rights of the individual, the rights of property." And shall it not also be said that the spirit of freemen which animated our illustrious predecessors still animates many of the citizens of the present day?

Well has Mr. Loftie written in his book on London ("Historic Towns" series) that "It would be interesting to go over all the recorded instances in which the City of London interfered directly in the affairs of the Kingdom, such a survey would be a History of England as seen from the windows of Guildhall"; and Mr. Price in his historical account of Guildhall writes, "The true history of Guildhall is to be based on the numerous traditions and interesting associations by which it is connected with the most important Corporation in the world. The stirring episodes, religious, political and social, with which this Hall has been associated for many centuries,

clothe it with a far deeper interest than could any mere technical description of its walls, its masonry, the painted glass and sculpture, with which it is adorned."

Let us then, in imagination, take our stand in the old Guildhall, and allow our thoughts to revert to the time of the Conquest. We see the citizens strong enough to make terms with the Norman invader, and receive at his hands a confirmation of their old Charter, by which their liberties and power of self-government are guaranteed. In the contest between Stephen and the Empress Matilda (1135-1153) we see the citizens holding, as it were, the balance. Richard, Cœur-de-Lion, is assisted by the City, and we can picture his martial figure striding at times through the Hall. The citizens, in 1215, are lending their help to the Barons in wresting from the reluctant John the great Charter of England's liberties, and in return, the grateful Barons make provision for the preservation of the liberties of the City. Fitz-Walter, the leader of the Barons, and the Mayor of the City are both among those specially appointed to see the terms of the Charter strictly carried out.

We cannot linger over the almost continuous fight between the citizens and the Plantagenet kings in defence of the City's liberties and charters, but the citizens are loyal, for on receiving the news in a letter from Queen Isabel (1312) announcing the birth of Edward, afterwards the Third, at Windsor, they held high festival for a week, and on the last day of rejoicing "The Mayor, richly costumed, and the Aldermen, arrayed in like suits of robes, with the Drapers, Mercers, and Vintners, in costumes, rode on horseback to Westminster, there made offering, and then returned to Guildhall, which was excellently well tapestried and dressed out. There they dined; and after dinner went in carols, throughout the City, all the rest of the day and great part of the night." This 'Edward of Windsor' on succeeding to the throne, is popular, and chiefly by the City's assistance in men and money is enabled to prosecute his wars in France; gaining the memorable victories of Crecy and Poictiers. Just before Crecy the citizens are in a state of alarm at the prospect of an immediate attack by the French, and protect the Guildhall by "Guns wrought of latten mounted on teleres, and charged with powder and pellets of lead." On the King's return, the Mayor (the Master of the Vintners' Company, Henry Picard), entertains him at a grand banquet, together with

the Kings of France, Scotland, Denmark and Cyprus (1363). The citizens' influence is chiefly instrumental in deposing Edward's grandson, the weak and uncertain Richard; the articles accusing him of misgovernment are drawn up and publicly read in the 'old' Guildhall (1399). We hear the Mayor saying, "Let us apparel ourselves and go and receive the Duke of Lancaster since we agreed to send for him." As Henry IV., son of 'time-honoured Lancaster,' he is fairly popular, although again and again he holds the charter to ransom.

Henry of Monmouth appears on the scene, and we picture the brilliant gathering assembled in Guildhall, when the King's brothers, John, Duke of Bedford, Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (the "good Duke Humphrey"), and his cousin, Edward, Duke of York, with the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Winchester, and others, come to confer with the Mayor, as to what assistance is to be rendered the King in his proposed claim to the crown of France. But now arises a question of precedence—the Mayor, as the King's representative in the City, claims to occupy the centre seat—in other words to take the chair, and his claim is allowed, thus making a precedent which future Mayors are to uphold. Visions of the citizens' enthusiasm float around, when the news of the glorious victory of Agincourt on St. Crispin's day is announced (1415), just as the newly elected Mayor is being sworn into office,—of "the solemn pilgrimage of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, from Guildhall on foot to Westminster, for the purpose of making humble thanks to the Almighty and His saints, especially St. Edward the Confessor, for the joyous victory." Later on, at the termination of the war with France, the King and Queen are entertained in Guildhall, and we picture Whitington, to the astonishment and delight of the King, throwing into the fire bonds given by the King, stated to be of the value of £60,000, and we hear Henry's exclamation, "Happy is the King to have such a subject," and Whitington's courtly rejoinder, "Rather, happy is the subject to have such a King." Henry passes away and his infant son succeeds him. The new Guildhall is finished, a building destined to receive and to welcome generations of England's greatest men, and to witness events of vital importance to the City, to England, and to the world. A few years later we see Jack Cade and his Kentish followers in possession of the City, holding mock trials in Guildhall, where they sentence

to death Sir James Fiennes, Lord Say and two others, carry the sentences into execution in Chepe, and set up the heads on London Bridge, Cade's own head shortly joining them (1450).

Later on, we see many meetings of the Common Council, for the purpose of aiding Henry of Monmouth's son, but, weary at last of his weakness and favouritism, it welcomes the Duke of York to the City, acknowledges his title to the crown, and on his death at Wakefield Green, proclaims his son, King, as Edward IV. Popular in the early part of his reign, and the darling of the citizens, who supply his needs again and again, we may picture him paying Guildhall frequent visits. On his death, we see the Duke of Buckingham attempting to induce the citizens to petition the crafty Gloucester to accept the crown, and then returning to his treacherous master with the news, "The citizens are mum, they say not a word." On Richard's death on Bosworth Field, Henry Tudor receives a hearty welcome from the City, and great rejoicings are held on his marriage with Elizabeth of York (1485), as happily ending the disastrous Wars of the Roses.

Our first glimpse of the Eighth Henry is when, as a boy of seven, he receives from the citizens a pair of gilt goblets; and we listen to his youthful words of gratitude: "Fader Maire, I thank you and your Brethren here present of this greate and kynd remembraunce which I trist in tyme comying to deserve. And for asmoche as I can not give unto you according thankes, I shall pray the Kynges Grace to thank you, and for my partye I shall not forget yor. kyndnesse."

In later years, we see this boy, who had returned such a gentle reply, and who hoped not merely to deserve, but who promised not to forget their kindness, transformed into a Royal despot, constantly at variance with the citizens. We may picture to ourselves in 1529 (Ralph Dodmer, Mayor) the first of the recorded Banquets on the "Mayor's" day, "with the Mayor's Court boarded and hung with cloth of Arras for the occasion," one table set apart for peers of the realm, at the head of which sits the new Lord Chancellor (Sir Thomas More), and at the bottom the Lords Berkeley and Powis, at either side of the table more peers, among whom are the Dukes of Suffolk and Norfolk, the one, the Treasurer, and the other, the Marshal of England, Sir Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, the Earl of Oxford the High Chamberlain, and the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Steward

of England, Tunstal Bishop of London, and Sir Thomas Boleyn, whose daughter Anne is shortly to experience the peril of sharing Henry's throne. Scenes other than banquets rise to the mind's eye—we see Anne Askew arraigned in Guildhall for "speaking against the sacrament of the altar," and condemned to be burnt alive as a heretic at Smithfield. Yet, at the same period, in this same Guildhall of ours, we are pleased to picture grave citizens pacing the floor, full of pious schemes for the advancement of learning, which resulted in the establishment of the world-famed schools of the Mercers, St. Paul's, the Merchant Taylors, and others in the City; while natives of the provinces, who had been successful as merchants in the City, were founding, in the place of their birth, schools such as Reading, Bristol, Drayton, Oundle, Tonbridge, and Bedford—centres destined, in years to come, to produce a more tolerant spirit throughout the land.

Their example is followed by the mild and gentle boy King, Edward VI., who still further encourages learning, while we see his Uncle, the Protector Somerset, in his eagerness to raise and furnish his stately mansion in the Strand, borrowing and carrying away from the Guildhall Library, several cartloads of books, the noble gift of Whitington and Carpenter, which are destined never to be returned. In the early struggle between the Protector and the Lords of the Council, then in possession of the King's person, we hear the Common Council at Guildhall promise "that they will, to the uttermost of their wills and powers, maintain and defend the King's person." During the last years of Edward's reign, we see the citizens busily engaged in laying a proper foundation for the management of the hospitals they have acquired—viz., St. Bartholomew's for the sick poor, St. Thomas's for the indigent, aged and infirm, Bridewell for the lazy and vagabond, Bethlem for the mentally afflicted—and receiving permission from the King, at the suggestion of Bishop Ridley, to set apart what remained of Grey Friars, as Christ's Hospital, for the education and support of fatherless and helpless children. To consolidate this great work, the King, on his death bed, grants a Charter of Incorporation to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, as Governors of these Royal Hospitals in the City. In a letter to the Mayor, (Sir Richard Dobbs), Bishop Ridley writes, "O Dobbs, Dobbs, Alderman and Knight, thou in thy year didst win my heart for evermore,

for that honourable act, that most blessed work of God, of the erection and setting up of Christ's Holy Hospitals and truly religious houses which by thee, and through thee, were begun." Mary Tudor has not been long on the throne when we witness in Guildhall the trial of the aged Cranmer, the youthful Lady Jane Grey (she "that wolde a been qwene"), her husband, and two of her husband's brothers, who plead guilty, and are condemned to death. Three months after, we see the Queen (with Wyatt, in open rebellion, in Southwark), full of the courage of her family, addressing a spirited harangue to the assembled citizens, in Guildhall, asking and receiving at their hands loyal assistance—which she afterwards repaid with the fires of Smithfield. Sir Nicholas Throckmorton stands his trial in Guildhall for being implicated in Wyatt's rebellion. The trial is remarkable for the display of intellectual power of his advocates, and for the verdict of the Jury (in opposition to the wishes of the Queen), which costs them imprisonment and fine.

The glorious reign of Elizabeth has now commenced (1558), and from Guildhall can be heard and seen signs of rejoicing. Guildhall is alive and astir with the merchant adventurers, whose minds are deeply engaged in plans for the extension of trade wherever they can set foot in a world for the most part as yet unknown; or, as Kingsley says, "pick the lock of the New World." We catch glimpses of Sir Thomas Gresham pondering how he may best carry out his father's scheme for founding a "Burse" or Exchange, for the use of the rising merchants, and how he may best arrange his noble scheme for a college; of the famous Lord Mayor, Edward Osborne, whose descendant (the present Duke of Leeds), some three hundred years later, renewed the ancient family connection with City life; of Sheriff Spencer, the wealthy Clothworker; of Martin Frobisher and of Humphrey Gilbert, both residents close by, in Cripplegate Without; of John Hawkins, and of Walter Raleigh, the friend of all adventurers. Early in April, 1588, the Common Council assembles with grave and troubled, but courageous looks, knowing full well that England's time of trial has come, and agree to furnish and fully equip for war, sixteen of the largest and best merchant ships that can be found in the Thames, and four pinnaces to attend on them; and we again see them on that eventful Saturday, when an engagement with the Spaniard is expected, obeying the precept of the Lord

Mayor (Sir George Bond) to attend church in order that earnest and hearty prayers may be offered to Almighty God, by preaching and otherwise, as the necessity of the times required.

One may ponder for long as to the causes which led to the City's prosperity during the reign of the last and greatest of the Tudors, but we must travel on to Stuart times and picture the first of that race on the English throne. We see him inducing the citizens to assist with men and money in the plantation of Ulster, which is effected after much protracted negotiation and a considerable expenditure of City's cash. Assistance is also given, at his suggestion, to the Virginia Company, which carried out successfully Raleigh's idea of colonies over the sea. But these outside projects drain the supplies which were needed for home uses. The New River Act for supplying the City with water has been obtained, but the City funds are low, and, in consequence, its powers are made over to Hugh Myddelton, who, by selling to the King one half of the shares, is, at the cost of his personal fortune, able to complete this much-needed work, which in the future is to bring such a splendid supply of pure water into the heart of the City and throughout North London, and to make its possessors (the shareholders of the New River Company) "rich beyond the dreams of avarice."

On the proposed Royal alliance with their ancient enemy of Spain, we can imagine the bold and independent City apprentices assembling around Guildhall, full of contempt for their ancient and haughty foe, and venting their feelings against its representative, 'Gondomar,' who, upon giving directions to the Mayor, is met with the reply, "It is not to you that I have to give an account for the government of this City." The King comes with a threat to place a garrison in the City and withdraw the Charter, but, on second thoughts, and becoming calmer, returns with "divers Lords of the Council, and scolds the Mayor and Aldermen for their misgovernment and for the illcarriage of the rude sort of people."

We have witnessed the citizens, in the spacious times of Great Queen Bess, freely giving their aid, in repelling from these shores the attempted invasion of the foreigner; we now see them doing their best to defend the liberties of their country against the attempts of an arbitrary monarch.

The First Charles is now on the throne, and in an hour of need (November, 1641), pays his first visit to the City; a banquet is given in his honour, the cost defrayed out of the Chamber, the Lord Mayor and the Recorder receive the honour of Knighthood, and to show still more clearly his gratitude for the brilliant reception given him, he confers on the two Sheriffs and five of the Aldermen the same dignity. But, gratifying as these favours may be to some, a deep issue lay below. Were there any real checks on the Monarch's personal authority, or were there not? Three months later this question came to the front, his officers having failed to arrest the 'five members' (Pym, Hampden, Holles, Hazelrigg, and Strode), the King proceeds to the House of Commons to demand their arrest. Looking round, and not seeing them present, he asks the Speaker, "Do you see any of them?" to which the Speaker, with due obeisance to the King, answers "May it please your Majesty, I have neither eyes to see nor tongue to speak in this place, but as the House is pleased to direct me, whose servant I am here." Foiled thus in the House, and hearing that the five members had taken refuge in the City, the King accompanied by his retinue, presents himself next day, before the assembled Court of Common Council, and demands that the five members, who he says, are "lurking in the City," shall be delivered to him. Ominous silence reigns, which shortly afterwards is broken by a cry, "Parliament, privileges of Parliament!" from some, and "God bless the King!" from others. This is all the answer vouchsafed him; on leaving the Council Chamber the same cries greet him in Guildhall itself.* He invites himself to dine with one of the Sheriffs, whom he knows to be the least favourable to him, and leaves the City, to which he is destined never to return. The Council continues sitting, and humbly desires his Majesty to take steps for the redress of certain grievances, and also requests him not to proceed against the five members.

Imagination may run riot in recalling the meetings in the Courts of Aldermen, of Common Council, and of the Citizens in Common Hall, during the next few eventful years; the citizens, for the most part full of energy in the Parliamentary cause, occasionally wavering, but, on the whole, requiring very little inducement to keep firm. The fate of King and

* This event is commemorated by a picture in the Ambulatory of the Royal Exchange.

Parliament is in their hands. We picture to ourselves deputations from both Houses of Parliament—Cromwell among them—waiting upon the Common Council, sometimes with thanks for prompt assistance in raising additional regiments of trained bands, sometimes asking for a supply of arms for the use of the Parliamentary forces, and at times begging for money to carry on the war.

At a specially convened Common Hall, in 1644, Vane, Warwick, Essex, Pembroke, and Holles, thank the assembled Liverymen for past services, and exhort them to be firm for the future. We see the Common Council taking active steps to relieve Gloucester, at that time besieged by the King, and sending forward several regiments, supplied with cannon, to its relief. This is effected, and the City claims to have contributed much, in this "turning point in the war." We may picture the pride and enthusiasm with which the Common Council in Guildhall receives the news from Newbury fight, that the trained bands had stood their ground, "like so many stakes," against the charges made by the fiery Rupert's royalist cavalry. Clarendon himself says, "They behaved themselves to wonder, and were in truth the preservation of that army, that day." By-and-bye this Parliament becomes only a skeleton of its former self, and the real power is now wielded by the newly-modelled and now dictatorial army; and new demands, on behalf of the army, are made on the City, much as they had been made under former Kings. Because of delay in providing moneys demanded, and as a menace to the citizens, the Lord Mayor, Sir John Gayer (of "lion sermon" fame), one of the Sheriffs, and three Alderman are ordered, on a specious pretence, to the Tower, and on disputing the jurisdiction of the newly-appointed House of Lords, the Mayor and Aldermen are heavily fined, but on the Commons finding that the attitude of the citizens is still wavering, the prisoners (while the enemy is at the gates) are discharged without trial, once more showing that, in an important crisis, the feeling of the City has to be reckoned with. The citizens do not forget the threats and insults they have recently suffered. We hear bitter words spoken of the Army; a Royalist reaction is in the air; yet the general feeling of distrust in Charles's promises is a barrier to every agreement. At his trial, we see five Aldermen and two wealthy citizens named on

the Commission. Two of the Aldermen and the two citizens sit at the trial—but only the two latter sign the death warrant, for which they suffered in after years. The long struggle being at last ended, the City now entertains, first, the Commons, and then the Council of State and other High Officers, and, later on, distinguished leaders of the Parliamentary Army. Fairfax and Cromwell they present with plate, to the value of £1,412 15s. We see Cromwell again fêted by the City after Worcester, and on being proclaimed Lord Protector; and we hear with unfeigned sorrow, of his death—the death of the greatest Englishman of the age—on 3rd September, 1658, his "fortunate day," the anniversary of Dunbar and Worcester.

His son Richard is proclaimed, but he has not his father's genius, and whispers are soon heard in Guildhall of a restoration of the old *régime*. Monk makes his appearance on the scene, and takes up his quarters in the City, much to the chagrin of the Council of State. We see him feeling the pulse of the citizens, who now begin to speak freely of the instability "of present arrangements," and some, even of a restoration. The Common Council, in touch with the rising feeling, is now anxious to put itself in a proper attitude, and to vindicate its action throughout the late troubles.

It is now May, 1660, the Common Council is appointing sixteen Commissioners to wait on the new King at the Hague, who receives them graciously, and confers the honour of knighthood upon those members who are not already knighted. Charles II., under conditions believed by the citizens to be real, is now "come to his own again," and proclaimed King by the Lord Mayor "in a new crimson velvet gown specially provided for the occasion." In July, Guildhall witnesses scenes far different, for Charles, and prominent members of his Court, are dining with the Lord Mayor and citizens, and receiving, at his Lordship's hands, "a welcome cupp, according to the usual custome," as a token of loyalty and duty. This entertainment seems to give the King a taste for the City's hospitality, for, in later years, he is here again and again.

In 1663, we picture a Lord Mayor's Banquet with Samuel Pepys as a guest, who thus lucidly describes his experience: "We went up and down to see the tables, where, under every salt, there was a bill of fare, and at the end of the table the

persons proper for the table. Many were the tables, but none in the Hall but the Mayor's and Lords of the Privy Council that had napkins or knives, which was very strange. We went into the Buttry and there stayed and talked, and then into the Hall again, and there wine was offered and they drunk, I only drinking some hypocras, which do not break my vowe, it being, to the best of my present judgment, only a mixed compound drink, and not any wine; if I am mistaken, God forgive me! but I hope, and do think, I am not. . . . By-and-by, about one o'clock, before the Lord Mayor come into the Hall, from the room where they were first led into, the Lord Chancellor (Archbishop before him), with the Lords of the Council and other Bishops, and they to dinner. Anon comes the Lord Mayor, who went up to the Lords and then to the other tables to bid welcome; and so all to dinner. I set . . . at the merchant strangers' table where ten good dishes to a messe, with plenty of wine of all sorts, of which I drunk none; but it was very unpleasing that we had no napkins nor change of trenchers, and drunk out of earthern pitchers and wooden dishes. . . The dinner, it seems, is made by the Mayor and two Sheriffs for the time being, the Lord Mayor paying one half and they the other."*

Two years after (1665) there is no feasting in the City. The plague is raging and many thousands of its citizens have perished. Guildhall has fallen upon evil times, for, in the following year, we again picture a scene of desolation, this time of another character. No time to linger here now. The building, with all its historic memories, is placed in the midst of a sea of fire. The roof is alight, and the worst feared. Yet the "horrid, malicious, bloody flame," as Pepys calls it, burns itself out without serious injury to the walls. But public business, although impossible here, must be carried on, so a move is made to Gresham House in Bishopsgate Street, from which the Common Council issues its orders for Guildhall to be cleared of its débris, and the City's records (fortunately uninjured) to be removed to Gresham House, there to remain in charge of the Town Clerk. Although not now from Guildhall itself, we see the citizens bestirring themselves in the rebuilding of their city. This is no light task, for around us are seen the ruins of 13,200 houses, many of the City Companies'

* As is the case at the present day.

halls, and 89 parish churches.† Wren, the great architect, submits a plan for the re-arrangement of the streets, but, handsome and useful as such might have been, to carry it out in its entirety is found to be impracticable. A certain amount of re-modelling takes place, and, from still roofless Guildhall, we see the new approach from Cheapside, called, in honour of his Majesty, "King Street." Wren examines Guildhall and finds that the walls are almost uninjured, and three years after places thereon a roof, it is said, intended only to be temporary, though destined to remain for nearly 200 years. The Council Chamber is again fitted for use, the work resumed in its former quarters, and we are again able to take our position in the Hall and watch current events. In 1672, the portraits of the twenty-two Judges, who have just completed their work in defining the boundaries of properties, and settling disputes in re-building are ordered to be hung on the walls of Guildhall, and in the same year the Prince of Orange (afterwards William III.) is handsomely entertained by the City, at the King's request. During the remainder of the so-called 'Merry Monarch's' reign, there is constant friction and strife between the King and the City, for although the latter had, in a very great degree, been instrumental in his restoration, it suffered more at his hands than at those of any of his predecessors. In a dispute as to whether the City was going beyond its chartered powers, a *Quo Warranto* was issued in 1682; and although the citizens, as had been their wont, boldly fight for their Charter and their chartered rights of electing their own Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council—there is no election of the last-named for six years, and the Lord Mayor and Aldermen are appointed by the King. His brother and successor, James, maintains the same policy, until circumstances compel him to see the folly of alienating the citizens; he is then ready to make concessions and restore their Charter, and does so, but too late to save his throne.

The King has fled from London (1688). A meeting is held in Guildhall, fraught with consequences of the greatest importance both to the City and the Kingdom. A number of the Lords spiritual and temporal come to Guildhall, as to "a place of security," the better to take measures, and consult

† A forcible picture of the scene is to be seen on the walls of the Ambulatory of the Royal Exchange, together with many other historic events enacted in the City.

for the common weal. They inform the Court of Aldermen of the King's flight, and then retire into the "gallery adjoining the Council Chamber," where they draw up a declaration containing, in effect, their resolution to assist the Prince of Orange, (whose landing in England had caused King James to take to flight), in "maintaining the religion, the rights, the liberties which had been invaded by Jesuitical Counsels." At a meeting immediately after, the Common Council implores the Prince's protection, and promises him a hearty welcome to the City, while the Court of Lieutenancy assures his Highness that measures had been taken for preserving the peace of the City till he should arrive. The Prince and his Consort are crowned in April, and on the next Lord Mayor's Day, witness the Show from Cheapside, and, in the evening are, with the members of both Houses and High Officers of State, entertained at a Banquet in Guildhall.

The decision in the *Quo Warranto* proceedings is reversed, and we see the citizens restored to the full enjoyment of all their ancient rights and privileges, and anxious to do all in their power to strengthen the position of their new Sovereign, who, in return, is most gracious, and honours them with his presence on Lord Mayor's Day, 1692. William and Mary pass away, and good Queen Anne reigns. On the first Lord Mayor's Day after her accession, she attends the usual banquet, and, as an acknowledgment of the City's welcome, confers the honour of knighthood on several distinguished citizens, and does not forget the claims of "Mr. Eaton," Linen Draper of Cheapside, from the windows of whose house she had witnessed the pageant pass.

We now see that famous General, John, Duke of Marlborough, frequently entertained by the City, and are able to view twenty-six standards and sixty-three colours, taken at Ramillies, brought in great state into the City and displayed on the walls of Guildhall.

Queen Anne is dead, to the great grief of the citizens. George of Hanover succeeds, and, as has become the custom, attends the first Lord Mayor's Day Banquet after his accession. His successor—the second of that name—together with the Queen, the great officers of State and a large number of the nobility, continues the custom (1727).

The Rebellion of '45 causes for a time much consternation in Guildhall, and we see the citizens expressing their thankfulness at their deliverance, by unanimously resolving to present to the Duke of Cumberland, the "Freedom of the City" in a gold box, both for his "magnanimous behaviour against the rebels as well as for his vigilant care in protecting the City in a late time of imminent danger." Towards the close of this reign, we see the "Honorary Freedom of the City" conferred on one, whose name is still held by his country in the highest esteem—William Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham, "who had done so much to restore the ancient reputation of the British Empire." The third George succeeds (1760), and attends (following the custom of his predecessors) the first Lord Mayor's Banquet after his accession. Pitt also is here, and is received with even greater acclamation than the King himself. We next see the citizens entering on a conflict, partly with the King,—who is suspected of trying to restore again, in political matters, the personal ascendency of the Sovereign,—and partly with the House of Commons, for the freedom of the electors to choose their own representatives, and for the liberty of the Press. We see them (1764) conferring the "Freedom of the City" on Chief Justice Pratt for deciding that 'general warrants' were illegal. The citizens support Wilkes, because they believe him to be fighting, at first, a battle against personal government, and afterwards in defence of the rights of the people to elect their representatives. In 1770, Lord Mayor Beckford, after presenting an address to the King from the City and receiving his Majesty's unfavourable reply, remonstrates with him on the indifference and disregard with which the citizens' addresses to the King had been received. On hearing this, the Earl of Chatham observed "*The spirit of Old England* spoke that never-to-be-forgotten day."

In the following year, we see Brass Crosby, the Lord Mayor, Member for Honiton in the House of Commons, and Alderman Oliver, a representative of the City in that House, sent, by order of the Commons, to the Tower, because, as magistrates of London, they had discharged two printers who had publicly reported the debates in the House, contrary to its rule, and who had disobeyed the summons to appear at its bar. We hear the shouts of the populace greeting them as the

'people's friends, the guardians of the City's rights and of the nation's liberties.' It is worthy of note that these debates have ever since been regularly reported.

During the war with the American Colonies, we may fancy ourselves present at a meeting of the Livery in Common Hall, in support of the claims of the Colonists, and hear them draw up a "respectful but solemn warning against the fatal policy pursued by the King's Ministers towards the American Colonies," in which they state that the measures which the Government have recently adopted are "big with all consequences which can alarm a free and commercial people," and, later on, we witness the Common Council passing a resolution, "that a humble address and petition be presented to his Majesty praying him to suspend hostilities, and adopt such conciliatory measures as might restore union, confidence and peace, to the whole Empire." If the King will but listen to the prayer of his faithful citizens, the American Colonies will remain with us loyal and united; but no, the King's eyes are "holden," and Providence decrees that the 'United States of America' shall be founded and become the wonder of the world.

We see "Halls" and Common Council supporting the youthful Minister, Pitt, the son of their favourite, Chatham, and hail, with enthusiasm, the energy with which the citizens enrol themselves as Volunteers, when invasion is threatened by the "Scourge of Europe." We picture Pitt (in 1805), though broken down in health by the burden he cheerfully bears, attending, at a cost of much personal suffering, the Lord Mayor's Banquet, and when the Lord Mayor, in proposing his health, styles him the Saviour of Europe, we may hear his short and modest reply, "I return you many thanks, my Lord Mayor, for the honour you have done me, but Europe is not to be saved by any single man. England has saved herself by her exertions, and will, I trust, save Europe by her example." These are the last words he is ever to speak in public.

Two years later, we again witness the renewal of the struggle, both for the freedom of speech and for the freedom of the Press. Sir Francis Burdett is committed to the Tower by order of the House of Commons, for questioning the right of the House to commit a man to prison, for proposing to discuss in a Debating Society, the proceedings of that House. The Livery assemble in Common Hall to take into consideration "the

alarming assumption of privilege, by the Honourable the House of Commons, of arresting and imprisoning, during pleasure, the people of England, for offences cognizable in the usual Courts of Law," and thank Sir Francis Burdett for having upheld the right of freedom of speech.

This meeting of Common Hall,—the forerunner of many during succeeding years,—renews the claim for reform—first put forward after Wilkes' return for Middlesex, constantly urged by Common Halls up to Pitt's unsuccessful attempt to realize it in 1785, and then for a time stilled by the excesses of the French Revolution,—which led, in 1832, to such an extension of the franchise, and such a redistribution of seats, as gave the nation in general a real and effective control over the Government of the day. We see both the Common Council and the Common Hall presenting strongly-worded addresses with this end in view, and the long struggle only ceases, when the Bill of Earl Grey, for Reform, has passed both Houses. The victory is celebrated in Guildhall, when Lord Grey and Lord Althorp are admitted as the fellow "freemen" of those who had fought so long for victory. At a specially-arranged banquet in honour of those who, by their exertions, had contributed to this great result, we hear Lord Grey* paying a deserved tribute to the City's influence in the commercial world, its loyalty to the constitution, and its love of freedom, "never more conspicuously manifested than during recent events."

During the latter years of this agitation, the citizens are active in supporting in Guildhall the repeal of the Test Acts, the demand for Catholic Emancipation, and, even when rejoicing at the downfall of Napoleon, careful that the noble work of abolishing the trade in slaves, which was secured by the perseverance of William Wilberforce, should not be undone.

Turning one's thoughts away from politics, we see the City, after the occupation of Paris, and the overthrow of Napoleon (1814), entertaining at Guildhall, at a magnificent banquet, a brilliant assembly—the Czar of Russia, the King of Prussia, the newly-restored scion of the Bourbons, Louis XVIII., the Prince Regent, and a host of other distinguished personages. In a few weeks there follows another gathering, scarcely less brilliant, to do honour to him, who, as Commander of the British forces,

*In January, 1912, his grandson also received the 'Freedom' for distinguished service as Governor-General of Canada.

had done more than any other, to stay the victorious career of Napoleon—the Duke of Wellington. The opportunity is taken of presenting him with the "Freedom of the City" (in a gold box), which he had hitherto been unable "to take up," as well as with the sword of honour already voted him. We see further banquets and entertainments given in keeping with the wealth and dignity of the City, in honour of Royal personages, of illustrious statesmen, and of brave warriors; we see men, for ever famous in the world's history, welcomed here, and receiving the highest gift the citizens can bestow—the honorary freedom of the City; an honour, which we hear the recipients saying, "they esteem equal to any honour that may be placed upon them." Besides those already mentioned, we have welcomed to Guildhall statesmen and philanthropists—Peel, Brougham, Russell, Clarkson, Livingstone, Disraeli, Gladstone, Salisbury, Dufferin, and Shaftesbury; commanders by sea and land—Nelson, Hood, Jervis, Howe, Duncan, Abercrombie, Hill, Hardinge, Gough, Williams of Kars, Colin Campbell, Outram, Wolseley, Roberts, Kitchener, and many others.

Following the custom of many of her predecessors, Queen Victoria honours the City with her presence on the first Lord Mayor's Day after her accession to the Throne (1837). We see her here again, accompanied by her Consort, 'Albert the Good,' in the year of the great Exhibition (1851). Upon this occasion the ancient Crypt of Guildhall is fitted up in the style of an old baronial hall, and provided with suitable furniture. The valuable plate of the City Companies is displayed upon an oak sideboard. In each of the recesses are placed mirrors, and from the walls are suspended tapestries copied from the famous examples at Bayeux, representing the incidents connected with the conquest of England by William I. Around the columns supporting the roof, City Policemen stand clad in suits of armour brought from the Tower—the whole scene is one of magnificence and splendour.

The Crimean war has come to an end (1856). Our allies in that war, the Emperor of the French (accompanied by the Empress), and a little later, in the same year, the King of Sardinia, are entertained with great splendour. Eight years later, the Prince and Princess of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra) are received with becoming honour and dignity, on the occasion of their

marriage. We may see welcomes—such as the City delights in giving—in 1867, to the ill-fated Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey; in 1871, to H.R.H. Prince Arthur (now Duke of Connaught); in 1873, and again in 1889, to the Shah of Persia; in 1875, to Alexander II., Czar of Russia; in 1876, to the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII.) on his return from India; in 1881, to the King of the Hellenes; and in 1886, the year of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, the representatives of the different Colonies are received and welcomed.

But brilliant as all these gatherings have been, they are eclipsed by the preparations for, and the assembly which meets on the occasion of the celebration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee in 1887. We see there present, four Kings, the reigning sovereigns of Denmark, Belgium, Saxony and Greece; the Prince and Princess of Wales and nearly every Member of the Royal Family; representatives of various reigning families of Europe, including the late Czar of Russia and the ex-Emperor of Germany, then joyous young Princes; the Ambassadors of Austria, France, Russia, Germany, Turkey, and Italy; the Ministers of nearly every State in the World; a host of the most distinguished men of the time; and, last but not least, a number of the Princes of India in their gorgeous attire. Five thousand guests are present, which taxes to the utmost the accommodation of Guildhall, and presents a spectacle that no one who witnesses it will ever forget. Since that brilliant gathering, we may recall stately entertainments to do honour to the great African Explorer, Stanley (1890); to celebrate the Jubilee of the Penny Postage (1890); to the ex-German Emperor (1891); and to welcome the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography (1891); and the Ball and Reception in celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria (1897).

We see many important public meetings being held in Guildhall during the next few years, but by far the most important and significant is that held soon after the outbreak of the Boer War (October, 1899), when, with the wildest enthusiasm of the assembled citizens, the Government of the day is urged to prosecute the war with the utmost vigour, thus showing to the nations of the world, that England—the City of London leading the way—is undoubtedly in earnest in preserving the inviolability of British soil. This meeting is followed

early in January of the following year by the enrolment in Guildhall, by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, of some 1,500 of the youth of the Metropolis for service in South Africa, who are thus formed into a body to be for ever known as the C.I.V.'s (City Imperial Volunteers), and who shortly afterwards each receive the Freedom of the City. The Corporation grants £25,000 towards the expenses of the equipment of this force, the storage and service out of which was probably the most significant sight ever witnessed in Guildhall. On the return home of the C.I.V.'s, after several months' active service, we see them received and welcomed by the Lord Mayor in Guildhall. A striking painting by John H. Bacon, A.R.A., representing the scene, is hung in the Art Gallery. In July, 1900, the Khedive of Egypt receives a cordial welcome, and in September, the Institute of Journalists is received and entertained; in June, 1901, a Conversazione is held to welcome the Mayors, Aldermen and Councillors of the newly-formed Metropolitan Borough Councils. In the following month, we see Lord Milner presented on his return to England with the Freedom, in acknowledgment of the great services he rendered in connection with his administration of South Africa. In December of the same year, a Reception and Entertainment is given to welcome their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales (now King George V. and Queen Mary) on their return from a journey round the world, at which gathering the Prince tells us that "England must wake up."

In February, 1902, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain (the Secretary of State for the Colonies) is presented with the Freedom "in recognition of his statesmanlike qualities and patriotic action." Twelve months later he is again welcomed on his return from visiting South Africa, the first time a Colonial Minister has personally visited a Colony under his charge. This is followed, in August of the same year, by a Reception in honour of Lords Roberts and Kitchener on the conclusion of peace with the representatives of the Boers in the field. Following this is the stately Reception and *Déjeuner* given in October (1902) to their Majesties the late King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra to celebrate their Coronation in the preceding August. Brilliant functions take place in Guildhall on the occasion of the visits of M. Loubet, the President of the French Republic (July, 1903), the King of Italy (Nov., 1903), and the King of Portugal (Nov., 1904), this last being preceded

(July) by the presentation of the Freedom to Lord Curzon in acknowledgment of his successful administration in India, as Viceroy. June, 1905, witnesses the young King of Spain (Alfonso XIII.) entertained at a Banquet, which is followed in August of the same year by a Reception and *Déjeuner* in honour of the officers and men of the French Navy visiting England. The Freedom is given to Viscount Selby, the late Speaker of the House of Commons, on October 10th, and the same honour is conferred upon the veteran head of the Salvation Army ("General" William Booth) on the 26th of the same month. Immediately succeeding this (Nov.) we see the King of the Hellenes suitably welcomed and entertained.

A notable function takes place in May, 1906, when we are delighted to welcome the Prince and Princess of Wales (now King George V. and Queen Mary) on the occasion of their return from a memorable visit to India. In November of the same year, the King and Queen of Norway have an address presented to them, followed as usual by a Banquet. An unique historic event is witnessed in April, 1907. The Prime Ministers of seven of our self-governing Colonies, viz., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Cape Colony, Newfoundland, Natal and the Transvaal, visit the Guildhall, where they are welcomed and entertained at a Banquet. June of the same year witnesses the King of Denmark suitably received and entertained. This is followed, in October, by a visit of the members of the Municipality of Paris, who are heartily welcomed in return for the enthusiastic reception given to the Lord Mayor and members of the Corporation in Paris the previous year. In June, Lord Lister, for his valuable and far-reaching services in the cause of Science, and in October, Lord Cromer, for his successful and statesmanlike work in Egypt, receive the Freedom.

Towards the close of the year (November), the German Emperor receives a hearty welcome from the citizens assembled in Guildhall, the Banquet that followed being of unusual brilliancy. The head of a Republic follows the head of an Empire, and is equally honoured, for we see M. Fallières receiving a splendid ovation in May, 1908. November of this year witnesses the King and Queen of Sweden pass through enthusiastic crowds to be welcomed in Guildhall. May, 1909, is memorable for the cordial reception that the Municipality

of Berlin receives from the members of the Corporation of London. July of the same year witnesses in the Guildhall one of its most stirring sights, viz., the entertainment given to the officers and men of the British Fleet assembled in the Thames off Southend. In November, the young King of Portugal is most sympathetically welcomed. Theodore Roosevelt (ex-President of the United States of America) visits the Guildhall in May, 1910, and creates a sensation by his outspoken utterance on public questions. In September of the same year a body of Canadian Riflemen—brought to England by the generosity and patriotism of Colonel Sir Henry Pellatt—is received and most enthusiastically welcomed. This is followed in December by an entertainment given to the officers and men of the American Fleet on a visit to England.

A memorable year opens. In January, 1911, H.R.H. Field-Marshal the Duke of Connaught is entertained on his return from South Africa, where he had opened the first Parliament of the New Union of that country. February sees Lord Minto receive the Freedom for his great services as Viceroy of India, and in the same month a representative body of gentlemen from Belgium is welcomed at a Banquet. In April, the Lord Mayor presides over a great representative assembly, which initiates one of the most significant epochs in the progress of civilisation by adopting the principle of a General Treaty of Arbitration between the United States of America and the British Empire, as serving the highest interests of both nations, and as tending to promote the peace of the world. It is a notable gathering. The head of His Majesty's Government moves the adoption of the principle, which is seconded by the Leader of the Opposition, and speaking in support of it are the heads of the English Established Church, the Roman Catholic Church in England, the Jewish church, several leading Nonconformists, and a Colonial Premier. June 29th witnesses the most loyal and enthusiastic reception of their Majesties King George V. and Queen Mary on the celebration of their recent Coronation. This is one of the most distinguished gatherings the ancient Guildhall has ever witnessed. To meet their Majesties, no less than twenty-four members of the Royal Family (including the Prince of Wales, who was then just entering on his eighteenth year) and the Ambassadors and representatives of nearly every civilised country in the world accept invitations to be present.

But significant as were many of these historical scenes witnessed in Guildhall, they are overshadowed by the events of the Great War, during which the ancient building more than once was a centre to which the Nation looked for encouragement and guidance. On the outbreak of hostilities, steps were immediately taken to give accommodation to the City of London Branch of the British Red Cross Society for its work in collecting mattresses, clothes, bandages and hospital comforts, which were stored in the 15th century Crypt. This and other work continued busily during the anxious days of August, while the British Army, after the first shock of battle, was being driven back in fierce conflict with overwhelming numbers of the enemy. On the 5th of September, 1914, a great meeting was held in Guildhall, addressed by Mr. Asquith (the Prime Minister), Mr. Bonar Law (the Leader of the Opposition) and the more prominent men of both parties. Their historical speeches, affirming the nation's just cause, recording the heroic exploits of the Expeditionary Force, and breathing quiet confidence and resolution, were eagerly read by friend and foe alike. Ten months later, on July 15th, 1915, Lord Kitchener himself appeared in Guildhall, to convey a similar message of encouragement, and to call upon the citizens to replenish the ranks of the Army which he had created.

Throughout the War, the various buildings of Guildhall presented a busy scene of activity in connection with recruiting for the Forces of the Crown, the Special Police, the National Guard, and other forms of War work. Such of the Common Council and the Staff as were within military age had early joined the Colours, while the remainder shouldered the additional burdens and "carried on"—on some occasions almost under "active service" conditions. Never since the 17th century, when the Dutch men-of-war in 1667 sailed up the Medway, had a foreign enemy been so near to Guildhall as during the Raids of German Zeppelins and aeroplanes in 1917 and 1918. Devastation was wrought and lives were lost within a stone's-throw of the old walls, though happily the heart of the City's life remained untouched.

Meanwhile, amid more serious tasks, other claims were not neglected. Scenes of happiness were witnessed in the Great Hall, on December 20th and December 28th, 1914, when 800 Belgian children were entertained, and Sir William Treloar's Annual Banquet took the form of a dinner and entertainment to

the children of soldiers and sailors in the fighting line. At Guildhall, as well as at the Mansion House and elsewhere, the City's gratitude to wounded men was shown in many happy gatherings from time to time.

Notable were the occasions during the War when Guildhall was used for the inauguration of national War efforts. On May 22nd, 1915, we find a great meeting, convened by the Central Committee for National Patriotic Organisations, and attended by the Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law, its purpose being to consolidate national feeling against an inconclusive peace. Lord Kitchener and Mr. Balfour are present again on March 4th, 1916, together with Mayors of many towns and leaders in the commercial world, to inaugurate the War Savings Campaign, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer urged the necessity of national economy, so that the War might have the first claims on Capital and Labour. In January, 1917, the Chancellor of the Exchequer comes down once more to Guildhall to unfold the terms of the new War Loan, and the Prime Minister reviews the general situation, both as regards the fortunes of war, and the national resources.

Such were some of the special occasions on which the heads of the Government readily availed themselves of the use of Guildhall as the centre from which to address the nation. An Imperial note was struck in the memorable Presentations of the Freedom of the City which marked the War period. In conferring the coveted honour on the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Laird Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, on 29th July, 1915, tribute was paid both to the statesman's services, and to the gallant and tenacious defence of the Canadian Force in the Second Battle of Ypres. Australia's heroic exploits in Gallipoli, and the statesmanship of her Premier, were honoured in the warm welcome extended to the Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes on the 18th April, 1916; and gratitude for the extraordinary response of New Zealand to the needs of the Empire found expression in the presentation of the Freedom to the Rt. Hon. William Ferguson Massey, Premier of New Zealand, who had proved an ideal leader of his people in war-time.

Rarely, however, has Guildhall seen a ceremony so interesting as that when the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, was welcomed, on the 27th April, 1917, to the ranks of the Citizens of London. All differences of party were forgotten in the tribute of respect paid to one who typified

the nation's unflinching courage and resolution. In his reply, the Prime Minister spoke a characteristic message of encouragement. Meanwhile, important steps towards the closer union of the Empire had been taken in the meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet on March 19th, 1917, and in the preliminary meetings of the Imperial War Conference. These had their echo in Guildhall on May 1st, 1917, when Lt.-General the Rt. Hon. Jan Christian Smuts, representing South Africa, the Rt. Hon. E. P. Morris, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, and H.H. the Maharajah of Bikaner, Sir S. P. Sinha, and Sir James Scorgie Meston, Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, each received the Freedom.

On the 6th July, 1918, for a moment the anxieties of the War are forgotten when Their Majesties, King George V. and Queen Mary, visit Guildhall to receive from the Corporation a silver tankard of the Stuart period as a gift commemorative of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding —together with a cheque for £53,000 subscribed by the Citizens—which was generously passed on by Their Majesties to various charities. In the latter part of 1918, when the balance swayed between victory and defeat, no Presentations took place until after the Armistice had crowned the long ordeal of the Allies. On December 28th, Dr. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, was accorded a great reception, when he attended the Common Council in Guildhall to receive an Address. In his speech at the Mansion House he made feeling reference to the sympathy showed by the Citizens of London to the American Colonies in their struggle for freedom.

From this time onwards a succession of brilliant gatherings took place, as one after another, the war leaders of the Allied Nations appeared in Guildhall to be welcomed as honorary citizens. But first, on May 29th, 1919, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales became a Freeman by patrimony, and received a warm manifestation of the City's affection and respect. On June 12th, 1919, Admiral of the Fleet, Sir David Beatty, and Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, who had led the Sea and Land Forces of the Empire to victory, joined the Roll of citizens, and received Swords of Honour, to be followed, on July 18th, by General Pershing, the Commander-in-Chief of the American Army. On the 29th of the

same month, their Majesties the King and Queen stood once more in Guildhall, when a loyal and dutiful address on the conclusion of Peace was offered to them, and the King took the occasion to speak a few earnest words on the tasks and problems of Peace. The 30th July, 1919, saw Marshal Foch, the Supreme Commander of the Allied Armies, advancing to the Dais to receive a Sword of Honour; in his hand the Baton of a British Field-Marshal, presented to him that morning by H.M. The King. Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby, the victor of Palestine, followed him on 7th October. On the 24th of October, 1919, a year after that extraordinary attack by the Italian Army which drove the Germans and the Austrians in irreparable defeat from Italian soil, Marshal Armando Diaz stood on the same platform as Giuseppi Garibaldi half a century before. On the 1st November, the Shah of Persia brought a touch of Oriental splendour into Guildhall. On the 11th of the same month the citizens assembled to welcome M. Raymond Poincaré, the President of the French Republic; and, in so doing, to honour, through him, our gallant ally. The year closed with a visit of H.R.H. Prince Albert, on 28th October, to receive the Freedom by Patrimony, and an Address of Welcome, on December 18th, to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on the conclusion of his visit to Newfoundland, Canada, and the United States. Another welcome, as warm and affectionate, was extended to the Prince on 7th December, 1920, on his return from a memorable visit to our Southern Dominions, during which, by his sympathy, tact and charm, he had proved his right to the title of "Ambassador of the Empire." The 17th May, 1920, saw long-deferred honours paid to Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Jellicoe and Field-Marshal Viscount French, who had borne the first brunt during the early and difficult days of the War.

Amid all these brilliant historical scenes, the City was not unmindful of her own. The sons of members of the Court had fought in every field of operations, and many had laid down their lives for their country. On 10th December, 1920, the Freedom of the City was presented to the gallant survivors, and on 20th January, 1921, a last sad ceremony took place, when a Memorial Tablet was unveiled in the Vestibule of the Ancient Guildhall in memory of those sons of members of the Court, and members of the Staff, who had fallen on the Field of Honour —a reminder to future generations of citizens that their liberties as citizens and Englishmen are based on the self-sacrifice of their predecessors.

On the 5th July, 1921, the King and Queen of the Belgians received an enthusiastic welcome on their first visit to this country after the Great War, in which they took such an heroic part.

On 20th October in the following year the Prince of Wales was enthusiastically received and welcomed in Guildhall (in the Mayoralty of the writer) on his return from a journey of eight months' duration through India, Japan, and the East, when he delivered (with the aid of a few notes only) an intensely vivid account of his lengthy tour which was clearly heard with rapt attention in every part of the Great Hall.

On the 14th February, 1924, Lord Ullswater (the late Speaker of the House of Commons) receives the Freedom. On 23rd May, 1924, H.R.H. Prince George follows his brothers by receiving from the Corporation the honorary freedom of the City "by right of patrimony," when a silver cup dated 1763 is presented to him as a souvenir of the occasion. On the 26th May of the same year, the King and Queen of Roumania, and on the 25th June the King and Queen of Italy, are entertained in recognition of the part their respective countries took in the Great War, and on the 23rd July a banquet is given to the members of the American and Canadian Bar Associations.

On 13th May, 1925, the Corporation pays honour to an old pupil of its own School in the person of Lord Oxford and Asquith, who is now added to the long list of distinguished Freemen. In accepting the Freedom, Lord Oxford paid eloquent tribute to the educational advantages he had received from the City in his early days.

On the 25th March, 1926, Sir Austen Chamberlain (the Foreign Secretary) receives the Freedom (which his father had received in 1902) in recognition of the prominent part he took in the negotiations that led to the signing of the League of Locarno. On the 8th June in the same year, the Marquis of Reading is admitted to the Freedom on his return to this country after a brilliant term of office as Viceroy of India, and on the 19th November, following the Imperial Conference, the Prime Ministers of the Dominion of New Zealand and the Union of South Africa receive the Freedom, together with the Prime Minister of Newfoundland.

Such briefly, are some of the stirring historic scenes, political, social and personal, that this Guildhall of ours, during the centuries of its existence, has witnessed. But there is another aspect of the City's work that must not be forgotten. During these centuries, amidst turmoil and trouble, there passes before our eyes a vision of innumerable applicants for assistance —the widow, the fatherless, the oppressed, the champion and advocate of every cause which has for its aim the well-being of our fellow-man,—who have all received a welcome here,— and, during the whole of its lengthened and glorious career, its doors have never been shut to such, while the many who entered with sad, but hopeful hearts, have, if their case has been found deserving, never been sent empty away.*

In concluding this brief summary of the scenes upon which imagination may easily and with profit dwell, we cannot do better than quote the words of prominent public men as to the importance of the Corporation's position and its work emanating from Guildhall.

When in 1858 a Bill for the "Reform of the Corporation" was before Parliament, Lord Chief Baron Fitzroy Kelly (the last of the Barons of the Exchequer) spoke of the duty of ever maintaining unimpaired and, if possible, unquestioned, the high and ancient privileges of the City of London, as with them, and under them, it has become the first and greatest City in the world, and followed by saying, "You have made your City the first in the world, you have made your City a model and an example to the nations of Europe, to every civilised nation upon the surface of the earth, and you may well ask upon what grounds it can be urged that 'reform,' as it is misnamed, should be applied to the Corporation and institutions of the City of London."

Lord Chancellor Cairns, on the presentation of a Lord Mayor Elect, said:—"My Lord, you have been called on to preside over a municipality, the grandest, the most dignified, the most opulent in the world. It is looked up to at home, and it is respected abroad. Its traditions are illustrious, but it can also point with a just pride to its liberal and enlightened administration at the present day."

*On p. 215 will be found a list of the various Institutions, &c., that have received assistance from the Corporation.

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge once spoke of "the unchanged, unchanging character of the great institution over which you (the Lord Mayor) preside. Every other, or almost every other, institution in the country has felt the touch of time, and has been altered more or less as the centuries have rolled along. . . . . In this free country no institution can for long maintain an existence unless it satisfies the intelligent opinion of the great mass of the people that it exists for the public good. Now, in the opinion of the great majority of educated Englishmen, the fact of its existence in a free country shows that the very ancient and long-established Corporation of the City of London satisfies the country that it does exist for the public good."

The Earl of Beaconsfield observed at a Banquet in the Guildhall, in reference to the office of Chief Magistrate of the City of London:—"You, my Lord Mayor, occupy a position which is respected, not only in England but throughout Europe. You represent the municipal principle, to which the civilisation of the world is so much indebted, in its most distinguished form."

Speaking in the Guildhall, the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone once said:—

"In the Lord Mayor of London, they saw no unfit representative of that Municipal system which was so closely connected with the liberties they so highly prized. Five centuries had passed over the Hall in which they now were gathered, and it was left still as firm and as able to withstand the vicissitudes of the elements as it was on the day it was founded. In the same manner, the Local Institutions of the City, still earlier in their date, yet retained down to this hour a vigorous life. Whenever reformation was applied, it was always applied to them in a spirit of reverence and caution, and they came out from it, as had been seen on a thousand occasions, fresher and stronger than before."

A few years later the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain said, "its history and great traditions, of which every citizen has a right to be proud, have given to the Corporation of London that affectionate regard that is one of the privileges of age. The Guildhall is intimately associated with the history of the City proper, and is connected with its past struggles, with the glorious fight that has been made for liberty, and with its sturdy resistance even to the oppression of kings."

At a Lord Mayor's Banquet, the late Marquis of Salisbury, Prime Minister of England—himself a descendant of more than one of London's Lord Mayors—said, "amid the changes of modern life, the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of London occupy much the position they have occupied for many generations. I hope that these entertainments will be, as they always have been, a sign of the splendid position which the Corporation occupies, not only in English life, but in the eyes of Europe."

At one of these Banquets a few years later—9th November, 1905—the Marquis of Lansdowne (the Foreign Minister) said :—

"I have been led during the last five years to look upon the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs as valued and trustworthy allies of the Foreign Office, and when I look down this table and see here distinguished citizens who have filled the office of Lord Mayor, I feel how much we have owed to them, as we shall, no doubt, owe much to their distinguished successors, for the manner in which they have extended the hospitality of the City of London to the foreigners who from time to time visit it. Whether because we are becoming less insular in our ideas, or perhaps on account of the manner in which our beloved Sovereign, King Edward, has attracted to this City royal and other distinguished visitors, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs find themselves called upon with greater frequency than of old to entertain royal and illustrious guests. And let us not forget that it is not only guests of that description, but also such guests as those who came here the other day representing the citizens of Paris that the City delights to honour. I think the public owe to the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs a very great obligation for the service which they thus render."

In more recent years at Lord Mayor's Day Banquets, and on many other occasions, statesmen, diplomatists, philanthropists, and other public men standing prominently in the estimation of their fellow countrymen, have paid high tribute to the Corporation and its work, not only through the centuries of its existence, but for the work it is doing at the present day, not only for the good of its own citizens but for the inhabitants of London at large, and for the kingdom in general. Mr. Asquith, when Prime Minister, once said in connection with its Schools :—

"As the Lord Mayor reminded me when he was good enough to propose the health of His Majesty's Ministers, I have myself personally a special claim or title to propose his health

and that of the Sheriffs of London, for a great many years ago now, when I was very young, I was a student and pupil at the City of London School—a School which is still maintained by the Corporation of London, and which, I hope and believe, prospers even more than it did in my own time. But for the lessons that were taught, the example that was offered, and, I must add, to be quite frank, the emoluments in the way of scholarships which were provided by that great institution, I certainly should never have been able to find my way to the University of Oxford, or possibly elsewhere. Therefore, I have a special and peculiar and personal debt to the Corporation of London, which I hope I shall never be ashamed or afraid to acknowledge or show to the best of my ability to discharge."*

The services of the City during the Great War were acknowledged by Mr. David Lloyd George, when he received the Freedom. "It is indeed an honour," he said, "to be a citizen of this far-famed City, and when I read the list of distinguished names upon which the City of London has already conferred its citizenship in the past, I feel grateful to those who have so far exaggerated my merits and forgotten my shortcomings. . . . I have always received the readiest and most patriotic support from the City. Not merely in money, but in men, have they contributed to the help of the Country in the Great War."

The foregoing recognition of the position of the Corporation and its Municipal work may well be followed by the public utterances of the two following public men :—

In 1922, Mr. Stephen Walsh (one of the Labour Members of Parliament and Minister of War) speaking in the City said : London always was a great city, going right back to the mists of antiquity, and he thought she was greater now than ever she was; greater in the sense of public service, greater in the sense of leadership, and greater in the men of noble and sterling worth that she could gather round her.

*Amongst many other distinguished public men who have received their education at the City of London School may be mentioned the late Lord Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade; President of the Local Government Board, 1886-92; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1902-3, &c.; The Rt. Hon. Baron Chalmers of Northiam, G.C.B., P.C.I.; the late Rt. Hon. Sir Andrew Scoble, P.C., K.C.S.I., K.C.; the late Sir William Huggins, K.C.B., D.M., D.C.L., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.; The Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, LL.D., K.C.M.G., G.C.M.G.; Lord Mayor Sir Reginald Hanson, Bt., M.A.; Lord Mayor Sir Henry E. Knight; Lord Mayor Sir John Pound, Bt.; Sir Malcolm Delevigne, K.C.B ; Sir Alexander Pedlar, F.R.S.; Sir Sidney Lee, M A., D.Litt.; Prof. Sir Israel Gollancz, M.A., D.Litt.; the late The Rev. Canon Beeching, M.A.; The Rev. E. A. Abbott, D.D., F.B.A.; the late Dr. A. E. Giles; Bernard Dyer, D.Sc., F.G.S., etc.; the late C.F. The Rev. T. B. Hardy, V.C., D.S.O., M.C.; Prof. Frank Clowes, D.Sc.

It had been suggested that there was an intention to interfere with the great record of the Corporation. He was sitting on the Royal Commission and he could not give any secrets away, but he could say, in so far as the future was known to anybody, there would be no changes of government that would militate against the immense position held by the City of London in the affairs of the world.

They might depend upon it that the City, with its history, its claims and traditions, and the magnificent part it had played in the development of the British Empire, would be invulnerable. There was no place on earth that they could speak of with the same love, veneration, and confidence as the great City of London.

The following testimony of the value of the work performed by the City was made by Lord Ullswater (a recent "Speaker" of the House of Commons) on the occasion of his receiving the Freedom on 14th February, 1924 :—

"It has been my lot for eighteen months to preside over a Royal Commission which was appointed in order to consider the better government of London. Before that Commission the work of the Corporation of the City was frequently considered and discussed. The Commission sat for eighteen months and they heard, I think, over a hundred witnesses. Amongst all the evidence they had, there was not a single allegation of inefficiency or of extravagant administration on the part of the Corporation of the City of London. As the Port Sanitary Authority, as the owners and administrators of wholesale markets throughout the Metropolis, and as the traffic authority within the boundaries of the City, the general testimony was all on one side. It was testimony to the skill and assiduity with which those particular functions were undertaken and carried out.

There was, I may say, universal gratitude for the prescience and the generosity of the Corporation in having acquired several open spaces, parks, and pleasure grounds far beyond the ancient limits of this ancient City for the benefit of all the citizens of this great Metropolis. To my felicitations upon such a triumphant position as is occupied by the Corporation in that regard, I can only add my sincere trust and hope that their usefulness and their prosperity will continue and be increased."

GUILDHALL.

A Guide to Guildhall.

Guildhall.

THE visitor passing along King Street from Cheapside obtains a strikingly picturesque view of the historic Guildhall of the City of London. On crossing Gresham Street, the Church of St. Lawrence Jewry is seen on the left, a church intimately connected with the City's official life, as the scene of the religious service, held previous to the annual election of the Lord Mayor on Michaelmas Day. It is one of Wren's churches, opened in 1677, built at a cost of over £10,000, and was the most expensive of his City churches. Its predecessor—burnt down in the Great Fire, 1666—had a history of at least 400 years. Beyond this is a drinking fountain erected in 1886 to commemorate the pious benefactors (from 1375 to 1765) of the Parishes of St. Lawrence Jewry and St. Mary Magdalene. The sculpture on this fountain is the work of the late Joseph Durham, R.A. Opposite to this on the right, and standing back from the roadway, is the Irish Chamber, built in 1825. Here is transacted the business of the Honourable the Irish Society, incorporated by Royal Charter in 1613. This Society manages the City's Estates in Londonderry and Coleraine, which were allotted to the Corporation on the plantation of Ulster in 1609, a work carried out at the instigation of King James I.

Adjoining, and extending to Basinghall Street, is the Mayor's and City of London Court. The first stone of this building was laid by Lord Chancellor Halsbury in 1887. At the south-east corner of Guildhall Yard, opposite the Irish Chamber, is the site of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, which were built in 1823 but disused in 1883, when the new Law Courts in the Strand were opened. There is an entrance here to the Art Gallery, the lobby being used for an exhibition of sculpture.

As we pass on towards Guildhall, on the right is the entrance to the Art Gallery, which is open free to the public from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (see page 97). On the opposite side of the broad open space known as the Guildhall Yard is the Guildhall Justice Room, where an Alderman sits daily as a magistrate. In the upper portion of this building are the offices of the Remembrancer and the City Solicitor. While standing here, the visitor may be interested in watching the pigeons in the Yard. They are regularly fed by the officials, and many have become so tame that they will perch on an outstretched hand, and calmly feed from its palm. Here, also, an exterior survey of the Porch of Guildhall may be taken. Although its appearance is not so imposing as when originally built (1425-1430) it yet retains much of its old grandeur. The erection above it, with the City Arms and Motto, "*Domine Dirige Nos*," and the pile of buildings on the west, date from 1789, and were the work of George Dance, the then Clerk of the 'City's Works.' The east wing, built at the same time, was demolished in 1872, and re-erected as it now appears by the present City Surveyor in 1909. From 1828 until 1873 (when the present Library building was opened) the rooms above the Porch were used as a part of the Library. The portion of the building on the left is used by the Comptroller and his Staff.

The Porch.

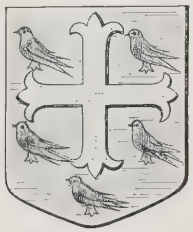
THE entrance to the Hall from Guildhall Yard is through a bold and large Gothic archway on the south side. It forms the principal entrance, and was erected in the years 1425-30. Stow records that the foundation of the Porch "was laide in the fourth year of the raigne of Henry VI." He says,

"Then was builded the Maior's chamber and the counsell chamber, with other rooms above the staires. Last of all, a stately porch entering the Great Hall was erected, the front thereof towards the south being beautified with images of stone."

These 'images of stone,' seven in number, represented Law, Learning, Discipline, Justice, Fortitude, and Temperance, with the figure of our Saviour surmounting the whole. This addition to the Hall was one of the most imposing features of the edifice, and was considerably in advance of the main building. It occupied a considerable portion of the front of Guildhall,

GUILDHALL PORCH.

with rooms on either side, and over it, and was so important as to earn for itself the title of "The Gatehouse" or "Guildhall Gate." When George Dance, in 1789, built the structure on each side of the Porch as it appears at the present day, the niches in which the statues stood were demolished, and as there was no provision for statues in the new building, they were taken away and unfortunately have been lost sight of. Though subjected to minor alterations from time to time, its chief points of interest are uninjured. All plaster and paint was removed in 1899—the Porch is now seen in all its pristine simplicity. There are two bays of groined vaulting, the walls having deeply recessed, moulded, and traceried panelling, varied where the side doorways to the office of the Comptroller of the Chamber and Library corridor occur, and are provided with a convenient bench against the side walls. The vaulting



ARMS OF EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.

ARMS OF HENRY VI.

is richly groined with moulded principal and secondary ribs, springing from corresponding pillars, the intersections being enriched with handsome sculptured bosses of heraldic and foliated devices in varied designs, emblazoned and gilt, the two principal bosses bearing the Arms of Edward the Confessor and Henry VI. Among others is the eagle of St. John, the ox of St. Luke, the lion of St. Mark, the angel of St. Matthew, and the monogram IHS. On the west side is a memorial to members and sons of members and officers of the Corporation who fell in the Great War, 1914-1918.

From the Porch, through a pair of exceedingly handsome oak doors, we enter the historic Guildhall, in which have been enacted a greater number of glorious scenes of national importance than in any building in the kingdom, or perhaps in the whole world; "the place where the citizens have for ages been

WAR MEMORIAL ERECTED IN GUILDHALL PORCH.

Unveiled by the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, James Roll, Esq., on January 20th, 1921.

Designed by Sydney Perks, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A., and Cast in Bronze by the Bromsgrove Guild.

The names of one member, thirty-three sons of members and seventy-eight of the Staff of the Corporation appear in raised Bronze Lettering.

accustomed to assemble, not only to transact municipal business, but also freely to discuss public grievances, to consider and suggest remedies for great social evils, and to promote the general interests of humanity." We are at once struck with its magnificent proportions and general appearance of vastness—a vastness enhanced by its beautiful open timbered roof.

The Great Hall.

IT is desirable, before proceeding to describe the Great Hall, as we see it now, that some account should be given of its erection, and of the buildings that preceded it. Space will not permit of any mention of the various traditions and speculations as to the existence of a Hall as the meeting place of the citizens, and where, in after years, the various Trade Guilds met for the transaction of business, earlier than the reign of Edward the Confessor, A.D. 1041-1066, and that there was one at that time can only be surmised from the fact that the Arms of Edward appear not only in the Porch, but in the Crypt, and other portions of the present Guildhall. This, however, may be very slight proof, but it must be remarked that such a belief evidently existed when the later Hall was built (1411-1425)—otherwise the Arms would hardly have been selected as a companion to those of Henry VI., in whose reign the present Hall was completed. Stow asserts that the first Guildhall was situated on the east side of, and had a frontage in Aldermanbury, and the City Archives seem to favour this view. The present Hall is east of the site of the older Hall, and in close proximity to it.

Early in the 15th century, the necessities of the time caused by the improvement of commerce at home, and the increase of trade with foreign countries, led to an enlargement of the Hall, which was found to be inadequate; and in the year 1411 a new building was commenced. This was an event of much moment—Fabyan, the Alderman of Farringdon Ward Without, recording the fact in his Chronicles (1490) in the following quaint manner :—

"1411. In this yere was ye Guyld Halle, of London, began to be new edyfied, and of an oylde and lytell cotage made into a fayre and goodly house as it nowe apperyth."

John Stow, in reference to this re-building, remarks—

"That towards the charges thereof the companies gave large benevolences; also offences of men were pardoned for sums of money towards this work, extraordinary fees were raised, fines, amercements, and other things employed during seven years with a continuation thereof three years more, all to be employed to this building."

The term of ten years mentioned had to be largely exceeded. The necessity for raising the money by means of fines is shown by a reference to the matter in one of the Corporation Letter Books (I.), 14 March, 14 Henry IV., 1412-13:—

"Whereas the new work of the Guildhall, begun and kept up by the pious alms and help of various citizens and others deceased, had ceased, to the manifest scandal and disgrace of the City, it was provided by the Mayor, William Walderne, and the Aldermen, and others of the Common Council assembled, that certain articles should be observed for the next six years." Then follows a list of fines, amercements, and fees. The terms during which fines, &c., were to be levied seems to have been far exceeded—for the order appears to have remained in force until the year 1439, when the Hall was practically completed. In addition to the amount received from fines, &c., the King, Henry V., by allowing "free passage of lime, ragstone, and freestone by land or water," gave assistance, and various presentations and bequests were made by the citizens for the continuance of the work. For example, we find that in the year 1417 John Wollaston, one of the executors of John Beamond, paid to the new work at Guildhall £60 out of the goods of the testator; in 1422, John Coventry and John Carpenter, executors of Richard Whitington, contributed towards the paving of the great Hall £20, and the next year £15 more "to the said pavement with hard stone of Purbeck"*; they also glazed some windows thereof, "on every which window the arms of Richard Whitington are placed." The Hall seems to have been still in some degree unfinished in 1439, for we find the executors of another citizen bringing in £20 "towards the sustentation of the work at the Guildhall." The two lanterns, or turrets, which were distinguishing features in the Hall, were not added until 1499. The Hall, thus completed, stood, in all essential respects, until the Great Fire of 1666, when the open, lofty-pitched oak roof was partly destroyed, and the principal

* Several of these stones have been preserved and placed in the Crypt.

front much injured; its appearance during the fire is thus described by Vincent in "God's Terrible Voice in the City":—

"That night the sight of Guildhall was a fearful spectacle, which stood, the whole body of it together in view, for several hours together after the fire had taken it, without flames (I suppose because the timber was such solid oake), in a bright shining coale as if it had been a pallace of gold or a great building of burnished brass."

From other contemporary accounts the roof was evidently found to be so much injured that it was necessary to take it down. In rebuilding, the walls were considerably heightened. Blome, a diarist (1670-1693), says:—

"The roofs, floor, and what else was therein, were consumed—these rooms, courts, and offices are appropriated to the same place wherein they were kept formerly, but much more regular and loftier, and more substantially built. The great Hall being formerly in height as to the upright of the walls, 30 feet, which are now raised 20 feet higher on either side and at both ends, there are four windows and eight large windows at either side, each 16 feet high, where there were none before, and over all the flat roof and platform leaded, whereas, before, the roof did meet at the top as in common dwellings."

This account can be verified by an inspection of the columns, the marks of the fire appearing to the height of about 30 feet only.

So it would appear that the old open timber roof gave way to a flat one; this was attributed to Wren, who is said to have built it in haste for immediate use and only as a temporary covering. It proved, however, to be more than temporary, for it remained undisturbed for nearly 200 years.

No material change seems to have been effected in the Hall from the time of the rebuilding by Wren until about the middle of the nineteenth century, although from entries in the City's Cash Accounts large sums of money were spent in the upkeep; stucco, plaster and paint figuring largely. From 1805 to 1808, over £3,000 was expended on "repairing and stuccoing external parts of Guildhall." In 1806-7, £1,300 was spent for "iron frames and glazing the east and west windows," and in 1815, £2,000 upon the roof. The Hall and the front entrance were lighted by gas in 1815. Entries are constantly occurring of sums paid for repairing the ceiling, which points to the fact that the time was approaching for the construction of a new roof, and we find that in 1861 the Hall generally seems to have been in need of considerable repair and restoration, much of the stone-

work—both internally and externally—and the roof itself being considered unsafe. The whole matter was referred to a Committee, who instructed the Architect (J. B. Bunning) to report, amongst other matters, on "The propriety of removing the present roof from Guildhall, and replacing it by an open roof in accordance with the architecture of the building." The Architect brought up a design for an open timbered roof, and reported that "the removal of the existing roof and ceiling would necessarily involve the substitution of Gothic windows in lieu of the sixteen Roman windows on the north and south sides of the Hall." He also reported upon the question of the general improvement of Guildhall as a whole. His most important suggestions were the repaving of the floor of the Hall and Porch, clearing the walls and windows from stucco and paint, and repairing the eastern and western windows and the Gothic tracery throughout the building. From the following extract from the Report it will be seen with what care and throroughness the work was proposed to be undertaken:—

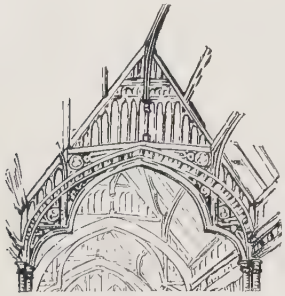
"The stonework generally appears to be in a sound state so far as construction is concerned, but superficially has suffered greatly; partly, probably, from the effects of the Great Fire, and partly from the hacking away of important salient portions of the mouldings, to afford a good key for the great thickness of cement with which it is very generally coated. Hence, while it may be considered as likely to give efficient support to any form of roof which may in reason be placed upon it, it presents serious difficulties—to which it would be wrong to remain blinded—to anything like a faithful restoration of the forms of the various mouldings and plane faces.

"From a careful comparison, however, of the portions of work coated and uncoated with cement, we observe that getting rid of this coating, and returning to the original sections of the mouldings, would give lightness and elegance to many parts which are now heavy and clumsy."

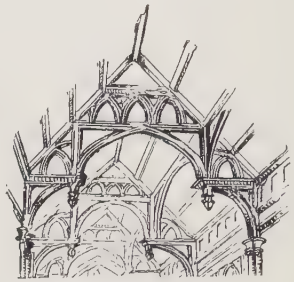
The cost, including the removal of the existing ceiling and roof, was estimated at £25,000. The Court of Common Council approved and the work was commenced, but it was soon found that the open timbered roof—as originally designed—although described as "very rich and noble and a credit to the Architect," was not in accord with the ascertained construction of the original roof destroyed at the Great Fire. The work was stopped, and after the death of Bunning, and on the appointment of Horace Jones as Architect to the Corporation (February, 1864), his opinion, together with that of two noted architects, M. Digby Wyatt and Edward Roberts, was taken; shortly

afterwards the design of the present roof was approved and the work recommenced, but it was not until December, 1866, that the roof was reported as finished. At the same time the above work was in progress the sixteen windows (described as Roman) in the north and south walls were remodelled in the Gothic form in which they now appear. The large eastern and western windows (the design of which had not been materially altered from their first erection in 1411-25) were feelingly restored, as were also the lower windows on the north and south sides of the Hall; the monuments of Nelson, Wellington, Chatham, Pitt and Beckford were lowered more fully to expose them to view.

The similarity of design between the original and the present roof will at once be seen by referring to the illustrations given below.



EXISTING ROOF.



ANCIENT ROOF.

The expense incurred in the preparation of the windows for stained glass was very considerable, and was increased by the proximity of buildings around the sides of the Hall, which necessitated in some cases the removal of portions of a building so that a sufficient strength of light could be obtained for displaying the design.

The windows were then ready to receive the stained glass designs presented by the Corporation, Livery Companies and private donors, a year or two later, as described on pp. 51, etc. The carved screen at the eastern end of the Hall was executed at this time, but was not finished until the end of 1868, the seasoning of the oak, and the care required for the carvings, rendering the work slow in progress. This screen cost £2,000.

It would seem that marble columns were proposed to be substituted for the original columns supporting the roof, but

wiser counsels prevailed, for it was found, upon clearing one of the cluster of columns, that they formed integral portions of the solid stonework of which the walls were built, so these columns were cleared of plaster and paint and left otherwise untouched, new caps and bases only being constructed.

In December, 1866, the Architect reported as follows:—

"Internally, the stone tracery of the north and south sides of the Hall, the clustered shafts, with the capitals and bases of the same, as well as the carving of the internal stone cornice at the level of the springing of the roof, the gallery at the western end of the Hall, with the open screen beneath the same, were completed, and that the paving of the floor of the Hall, including the warming of the pavement by means of hot water conveyed by pipes beneath the same is approaching completion, and that a new doorway on the north side of the Hall and the steps leading to the Council Chamber are finished, and that externally, the stonework of the buttresses of the windows on the north and south sides of the Hall, of the four octagonal turrets at the angles, and of the copings and pinnacles on the gables, and the vanes and lightning conductors, the timber work of the lower part of the louvre, as well as the iron skeleton of the spire and the monumental portions were approaching completion."

From the foregoing extract from the Architect's Report it would seem that a very large amount of work was carried out at this time. The cost of the work in restoring Guildhall was greatly increased by the difficulty of carrying out such work without interfering not only with the ordinary use of the Hall but the very frequent use of it for important public functions, including the Reception and Ball given to T.R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales on the occasion of their marriage, the visit of General Garibaldi, and the Horticultural and Working Classes Industrial Exhibitions, and Lord Mayor's Day Banquets. Briefly, the sum expended was nearly £50,000, of which the chief items were the new roof and windows, £24,000; the turrets, pinnacles and spire, £6,000; new pavement, £2,000; gallery, £1,250; installation of gas, £2,000; restoring stonework and repairing tracery under windows, &c., and carving, painting and gilding the interior cornice of the Hall, £2,500; and the carved screen, £2,000.

As will be noted, the expense was great, but resulted in a most perfect restoration, rendering the Guildhall of London one of the handsomest halls in the world, and a worthy setting of the many historic occasions for which it has been put during the last half a century.

INTERIOR VIEW OF GUILDHALL, 1801, SHOWING WREN'S FLAT ROOF AND 'ROMAN' WINDOWS, WITH BECKFORD'S MONUMENT UNDER WEST WINDOW, REMOVED 1865-6.

INTERIOR VIEW OF GUILDHALL, 1926.

Of late years, only small repairs have been necessary, but good work was done in 1908 by the clearing away of all paint and distemper from the stonework, which is now seen in all its original simplicity.

The following description of the Great Hall is taken from "Price's History of Guildhall":—

"The Hall is divided into eight bays or divisions on north and south walls by engaged piers, formed by a group of three clustered shafts or pillars, connected vertically by intermediate mouldings, the whole having moulded bases with stilted plinths and surmounted by similar clustered capitals, with sculptured floriated enrichments, all in gilt. These shafted piers rise to the soffit of the main cornice. The wall surfaces on sides and west end under gallery are overlaid with traceried and cusped panelling, generally in two divisions, with certain exceptions as openings, &c., and the west end, comprising arches, mullions, transoms and other sub-divisions and mouldings, with six fine sculptured corbels to three windows on the north wall.

"The lower compartments form a high dado or wall-basement with elevated plinth, and surmounted with a cornice, enriched by an interesting series of City shields, heads, animals, and other pateræ, and crowned by an embattled cresting. In connection with this basement, a bench, or stone seat, cased with oak, is introduced. The whole is surmounted (on the sides) by a fine string-course and frieze, crowned with a cornice containing heraldic and other varied pateræ, enrichments, emblazoned and gilt, above which are bold battlements and plain faces which complete the wall surface. This arrangement is cut up into divisions by the roof ribs set upon the capitals, which are level with the bottom of the cornice. The frieze contains a series of mottoes, heraldic supporters, and Shields of Arms relating to England, the Corporation of London, and the twelve principal Livery Companies. The mottoes are in raised Gothic letters of a bold character; the shields centred between the letters in each bay are emblazoned, and the supporters, or other emblems, at each end of the mottoes, are also decorated, and the lettering gilt, with a background in vermilion. The whole forms a characteristic and appropriate band on each side.

"On both sides of these panelled walls are sixteen two-light deeply recessed windows, having acute-pointed arched heads, filled with cusped tracery, each light divided by a transom.

The lower divisions also have traceried and cusped heads. Four of these openings are of less height where the doorways and canopied cornice occur. Immediately under the great east window is a rich arched canopy of stone, with cinque-foiled cuspings foliated, and enclosed in square headed sunk spandrels; over which, completing the exterior, is a cornice with a series of pateræ, and finished with an embattled parapet. This work is returned one bay on each side, thereby defining the dais, and is elevated seven feet higher than the adjacent basement. At the two opposite angles a corbelling is placed to receive the groups of columns from which spring the outer arches of the great window, and the centre is further enriched by a similar projection. A beautiful and delicate work of arcading with columns and vaulting arches with cinque-foiled cuspings, foliated, and a profusion of carved bossings, enrich the recessed surfaces, etc., sunk behind this overhanging tabernacled cornice, partially obscured for want of decorative assistance to lighten up the shadows. At the western end there is a simple moulded cornice across the Hall and running beneath the window.

"At each end of the Hall, occupying the entire width, is a magnificent window; both are similar as regards design generally, but somewhat varied in details. They are filled with stained glass, which produces rich and decorative effect, but is so toned that the admission of light is not sensibly obscured, but only softened. The great hood-mouldings spring from the caps of clustered pillars: at the eastern end these are dwarf, the bases being set upon the cornice, but at the western end they rise from the pavement similar to the other pillars of the Hall. There are in each window, two massive mullions of the whole height from sill to archivolt, separating the centre from the side lights, with additional mouldings connected with them on each side The principal mouldings of these mullions and jambs are finished on to the sill with bases. The centre is divided into five lights by minor mullions, and into two tiers vertically by transoms, and the side lights are double. The heads are richly filled with arched and cusped tracery, and the sub-divisions are similarly treated. Each window has a Shield of the Arms of Edward the Confessor placed in the apex of the arch mouldings. On the tracery of the east windows, right and left in the angles next the mullions, are two shields charged with heraldic devices. On the west window are also two escutcheons, bearing the Arms of the Plantagenet and Lancastrian kings.

That on the right hand (Plantagenet) *gu.* three lions *passant guardant* in pale *or*; on the left (Lancastarian) 1st and 4th semé of fleurs-de-lis over their azure field (France), 2nd and 3rd *gu.* three lions *passant guardant* in pale *or*. Over these windows in the gables are openings for the further lighting of the upper space. On each side of the east window, occupying and decorating the space between the shafts and the window jambs, is a small and interesting canopied niche or tabernacle of somewhat like character in its details to the cornice. It contains a sunk three-panelled pedestal with moulded plinth and capping for a statue, and is covered with a three-sided moulded canopy with tre-foiled cusped tracery, which is completed with a tre-foiled cresting; especially noticeable on account of its peculiar finials and foreign treatment."

"The east end of the Hall is fitted with a raised dais or platform. This is ascended by three steps. It is appropriated for holding the Court of Husting. Here also sit (on a raised platform placed on the dais) the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, Chief Officers, at the meetings of the Common Hall for the election of Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Chamberlain, the presentation of the Honorary Freedom, and other public meetings called by the Lord Mayor. The wall at back and one bay on each side are lined with very rich and elaborate oak panelling, finished with a coved and groined canopy, all enriched with moulded and carved work. Three canopied niches with pedestals for statues are introduced, in position corresponding with the corbellings of the stone cornice. A doorway in the south bay, concealed in the panelling, gives access to a vestibule in connection with the Library buildings, and, also, to the corridor attached to the porch at Guildhall Yard. Another similar opening (north) connects the hall with the new Council Chamber, when such may be required on important occasions." In the south bay close to the Porch doors, is an Oak Screen and Buffet which is divided into three bays, decorated with Gothic panels and furnished with shelves for the exhibition of the Corporation plate—the middle upper panel is provided with brackets for supporting the sword and mace when the Lord Mayor takes his seat at a State Banquet—the Arms are those of Sir David Evans and Sir Stuart Knill, Lord Mayors, and Sir George Tyler, Sir Joseph Renals, Sir Walter Wilkin, and Mr. H. S. Foster, Sheriffs, in whose respective terms of office (1892–1893) the work was carried out. The Arms of Mr.

W. H. Pannell and Mr. G. N. Johnson, 'Chief Commoners,' during the execution of the work, also appear. At the west end, through the two openings in the screen, access is provided to the Law Courts and other Chambers, etc., and by stairs to the gallery turrets, and also to the Crypt.

The floor is paved principally with Portland stone, arranged in panels of large dimensions. These are divided by bands of tiles, the whole connected by borders of black and buff tiles, and completed outside with similar white stone pavements. These panels are enriched with incised quatrefoils and ornamental figures. In the panels down the centre of the pavement, commencing from the East End, are first, the Arms of Henry VI., in whose reign the Guildhall was built, and then alternately the Arms of the City of London and the Royal Arms.

In the stone panels down the sides of the floor of the Hall are the Arms (filled in with lead) of the following Mayors:—

North Side.		South Side.	
Henry Fitz-Eylwin ..	1189-1213	Sir Wm. Walworth	1374, 1380
Richd. Whitington	1396, 1397, 1406, 1419	Thomas Knolles ..	1399, 1411
Sir Richard Gresham	1537	Sir Thomas White	1553
Sir Edward Osborne	1583	Sir Thomas Myddelton ..	1613
Sir Henry Tulse	1684	Sir Richard Hoare	1713
William Beckford, Esq.	1763	Sir Thomas Gabriel ..	1867

The official standard of length may be observed marked on brass plates across the floor. On the North wall at the West end of the Hall is a tablet containing the following inscription:—

STANDARDS OF LENGTH
(AT 62° FAHRENHEIT)
PLACED IN THIS HALL
BY THE CORPORATION OF THE
CITY OF LONDON,
1878.

THE STANDARDS OF LENGTHS OF
100 FEET AND 66 FEET
ARE LAID DOWN ON THE FLOOR
IN FRONT OF THIS TABLET.

STANDARDS OF LENGTH.
ONE FOOT. TWO FEET. IMPERIAL YARD.

These standards were laid under the superintendence of the late Sir George Airy, Astronomer Royal, and certified by the Board of Trade, and run from east to west of the Hall.

Brass ornamental perforated gratings are inserted for the introduction of heated air into the building. Coronæ suspended from the roof in the bays between the principals provide for the artificial illumination of the Hall. The electric light was installed, both here and throughout Guildhall buildings, in 1889.

The Colours of the Second Line Territorial Units are displayed in Guildhall over the South Entrance. Each of the second and third line Territorial Battalions, who served in a theatre of war, 1914-1918, as a separate unit, are represented.

The Consecration of the Colours and the Presentation by H.R.H. Princess Mary took place on the Horse Guards Parade on Saturday, 26th February, 1921, and the Colours were, on the same day, taken to Guildhall and handed over to the Lord Mayor for safe keeping.

The units, which have now ceased to exist, were as follows :—

2/ Honourable Artillery Company.
2/1st (City of London) Battn., The London Regt. (Royal Fusiliers).
3/1st " " "
2/2nd " " "
3/2nd " " "
2/4th " " "
3/4th " " "
2/7th (City of London) Battn., The London Regiment.

A small gallery (erected in 1900), which occupies the space over and between the monuments of Chatham and Wellington, is directly over the archway leading to the Crypt on the north side of the Hall. From this gallery the Lady Mayoress and the ladies of the Aldermen and Sheriffs (and on the occasion of the Lord Mayor's Banquet the Maids of Honour attending the Lady Mayoress) look down upon the brilliant gathering below.

"The size of the Large Hall will be better understood by comparison with similar large buildings, both ancient and modern, existing here and on the Continent. One of the earliest

of which we have any accurate measurement is probably that in the Baths of Diocletian at Rome, now the Church of S. Maria degli Angeli; this is upwards of 300 feet in length."*

	Length.	Width.	Height.
	ft.	ft.	ft.
Hall in the Baths of Diocletian, now the Church of S. Maria degli Angeli, Rome	308	74	84
Basilica, remains of Roman City at Silchester...	268	60	—
Westminster Hall	238	67½	90
Palazzo della Ragione, Padua	240	80	80
Christ's Hospital (now demolished) ...	187	51	47
Palazzo Vecchio, Florence...	184	73	70
Hatfield Hall, Durham	180	50	—
St. George's Hall, Liverpool	170	74	83
Palazzo del Podesta, Bologna	170	46	—
Palazzo della Ragione, Vicenza	169	69	—
Guildhall, London	152	49½	89
Town Hall, Birmingham	140	65	65

Stained Glass Windows.

Eastern Window.

THE handsome stained glass of the Window at the eastern end of the Hall was presented to the Corporation by the Operatives of Lancashire and the Cotton Districts on the 15th July, 1870, in acknowledgment of assistance given them during the Cotton Famine (1862-65).

The middle division in both tiers is devoted to representations of historical subjects connected with the history of the City of London. The couplet division on the north side contains figures of Lancashire worthies. In the similar division on the south side are introduced worthies of the City. The subject of the lower tier of the central portion of the window is illustrative of the rebuilding of the City by Alfred the Great, that of the upper tier being devoted to the subject of the grant of the Charter to the City of London by William I. In the side division on the north side are full length portraits of Richard Whitington and Sir Thomas Gresham; on the south, John of

* Price, p. 76.

Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and Sir Thomas Stanley. The heraldic bearings proper to each are introduced in the traceried openings above. In the tracery of the main portion of the window are represented the shields of the twelve greater Livery Companies (the Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merchant Taylors, Haberdashers, Salters, Ironmongers, Vintners, and Clothworkers).

At the base of the window is the following inscription: —

The Grateful Memorial of the Operatives of Lancashire and the Cotton Manufacturing Districts to the Mansion House Relief Committee, who, as almoners of a world's benevolence, distributed to them more than £500,000 during the Cotton Famine, 1862-65, namely, William Cubitt, Lord Mayor; William James Richmond Cotton, Charles Barber, William Morley, John Armitage, Groom Howes, Francis Lycett, and Stauros Diberoglue; with Lords Mayors William Anderson Rose, William Lawrence, Warren Stormes Hale; and Joseph Gibbs, Secretary.

First Window on South Side from East End.

The subject represented is the Restoration of the City Charter in 1688; in one light of the window are portrayed the Lord Mayor, the Sword and Mace Bearers, and a Man-at-Arms; in the other light, the Lord Chancellor, Purse Bearer, Courtiers, and a Man-at-Arms. In the tracery are the armorial bearings of the late Mr. Deputy Harris, and of the Saddlers' Company.

Presented to the Corporation of London by Henry Harris, Esq., Deputy for the Ward of Lime Street, and Master of the Saddlers' Company, 1874.

Second Window on South Side from East End.

The two upper lights represent King Edward VI. passing to Westminster to be crowned, 19th February, 1547. The spectators are the Master and the Liverymen of the Saddlers' Company in their gowns, and the Officers of the Court of the Guild. The horse, the cognizance of the Company, is a conspicuous feature. The two lower lights represent the Reception by Henry Picard, Mayor of London, 1356, of Five Kings on their landing at Queenhithe, viz.:—Edward III. of England, David of Scotland, John of France, Magnus II. of Denmark,

and the King of Cyprus. The Arms of the Saddlers' Company and of the Donor appear in the tracery above the upper portion of the window.

Presented by Archibald MacDougall, Esq., Deputy, 1874.

WINDOW OVER LORD MAYOR BECKFORD'S MONUMENT.

The upper lights of this window contain the story of Rahere's Dream, and the Vision to him of St. Bartholomew; the lower lights have for their subject the Founding by Rahere of the Hospital and Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, in Smithfield, A.D. 1102. In the tracery are figures of angels bearing shields with the Arms of Alderman Farncomb, Lord Mayor, 1849, and Alderman Stone, Lord Mayor, 1874, and at the base is the following inscription:—

Presented on behalf of the Ward of Bassishaw, by David Henry Stone, Esq., Alderman of that Ward, 1866.

NEXT WINDOW TOWARDS WEST.

The upper lights of this window illustrate the death of Wat Tyler, and the lower the knighting by Richard II. of William Walworth, Mayor, a former Prime Warden of the Fishmongers' Company.

Presented by the Fishmongers' Company, 1868.

WINDOW OVER ENTRANCE DOOR.

The left-hand light of this window contains a figure of Sir John Crosby; the right-hand light, one of Sir John Cutler.

Presented by the Grocers' Company, 1868.

NEXT WINDOW ON SOUTH SIDE.

This window commemorates the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the City upon the return of His Royal Highness from India, 1876. The two upper lights of the window shew the Prince and Princess of Wales (afterwards King

Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra) being received by Lord Mayor Cotton. The two lower lights—The Princess of Wales partaking of the Loving Cup with the Lord Mayor.

Presented by W. J. R. Cotton, Esq., Alderman of Lime Street Ward, Lord Mayor, 1875, and M.P. for the City of London, 1877.

Window Second from West End.

The subject on the left-hand represents the Jews being banished from this country by Edward I. On the right-hand is shown the Jews petitioning Cromwell, in 1656, to be allowed again to reside here. The lower compartments represent the swearing-in of David Salomons, Esq., as Lord Mayor of London, 1855.

Presented in 1870 by Sir David Salomons, Bart., Citizen and Cooper, Alderman of the Ward of Cordwainer, and M.P. for Greenwich, first of the Jewish Faith chosen Sheriff, 1835; Alderman, 1847; Lord Mayor of this City, 1855; gratefully to acknowledge the impulse given to the cause of religious liberty by the Corporation of London, also to commemorate the removal by Parliament of all obstacles to persons professing the Jewish religion holding public offices.

Window in South-West Angle.

The upper light on the left-hand has the armorial bearings of the City of London, that on the right those of Sir Moses Montefiore; in the lower left-hand light is a shield with the Arms of the County of Kent; and in the right hand lower light a shield upon which are a harp and crown, symbolical of the East, both shields being surrounded by wreaths of olive and palm leaves.

Presented in 1870 by Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., Sheriff 1837. High Sheriff of the County of Kent, 1845.

Western Window.

The window at the west end of the Hall has been filled with stained glass by the Corporation in memory of His Royal

Highness the late Prince Consort, and was unveiled by His Royal Highness Prince Arthur (now Duke of Connaught) on 3rd November, 1870. The leading ideas and occupations of this country, on which the Prince brought to bear so much influence, and which derived such great advantages from his personal encouragement, were chosen as the subjects portrayed in this memorial.

It is a five-light transomed window. The two side wings are occupied by four figures representing Wisdom, Prudence, Justice, and Fortitude. The lower tier is occupied by figures symbolical of Agriculture, Industry, Trade, Education, Charity and Commerce.

The upper row contains representations of Music, Poetry, and History; Peace, Purity, Religion, and Home Prosperity; Architecture, Painting, and Sculpture; Science and Literature. In the centre is a figure of the Prince, seated in an attitude of meditation, book in hand; in the background are two figures unveiling the Great Exhibition of 1851, an event which exercised much influence on Art and Commerce. The smaller upper openings of tracery contain the Royal Arms and those of the City of London, with the personal crests of the Prince, and the several Orders of the Bath, Garter, St. Patrick, St. Michael and St. George, together with the Arms of the City Livery Companies of which the Prince was a member. This window is a fine example of its kind, and has been appropriately described as Mosaic, inasmuch as there are as many as 580 pieces of glass in one square of 30 superficial feet.

WINDOW AT NORTH-WEST CORNER.

1. William the Conqueror holding in his hand his confirmation of the City's Charter.

2. Henry I. presenting the Charter granting to the City of London the County of Middlesex with London, and the right of Hunting in the Forests.

3. Richard I. granting the Charter conveying to the City of London the Conservancy of the River Thames.

4. Edward VI. presenting the Charter of the Four Royal Hospitals.

Presented by Cornelius Lea Wilson, Esq., 1867. *

* He died in 1912 having been a member of the City Lieutenancy for the unprecedented period of 72 years.

NEXT WINDOW TOWARDS EAST.

1. Trinobantes: British Inhabitants of London, with a representation of the Tower of London, which was "begun to be builded at the end of the 11th century."

2. The erection of the Roman Wall of London, beneath which is a view of Baynard's Castle.

3. Edward the Confessor recognising the privileges of the Citizens of London: below this is a view of Old London Bridge, which was "begun to be builded in 1176."

4. Edward IV. making four citizens of London Knights of the Bath. Beneath is a representation of St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell.

This window was presented in 1866 by Samuel Wilson, Esq. Alderman of the Ward of Bridge Without; Alderman of the Ward of Castle Baynard from 1831 to 1853; Sheriff, 1833; Lord Mayor, 1838.

WINDOW OVER THE MONUMENT TO LORD NELSON.

1. Fitzwalter doing service as Bannerer, 1303.
2. The youth of London swearing fealty at Paul's Cross, 1259.
3. Henry Picard, Mayor, feasting Five Kings, 1363.
4. Holding a great joust on London Bridge, 1395.
5. Edward III. first ordering gold to be coined in the Tower, 1344.
6. Guildhall building—Thomas Knolles, Mayor, 1411.
7. William Walworth, Mayor, slaying Wat Tyler, 1381.
8. Henry V. making his triumphal entry into London after Agincourt, 1415.

Put in at the expense of the Corporation, 1866.

WINDOW OVER DOOR LEADING TO COUNCIL CHAMBER LOBBY.

Here in one compartment is a full-length representation of FitzEylwin, the first Mayor of London, A.D. 1189 to 1213; in the light above is his Coat of Arms; in the lower light are the Arms of the Weavers' Company, with the City Sword, Mace, and Cap of Maintenance arranged beneath. In the other compartment is a similar representation of Whitington, four times Mayor of London, A.D. 1396, 1397, 1406, 1419; in the light

above is his Coat of Arms; in the lower light are the City Arms, with the Sceptre, Collar of SS. and Jewel, and the Mayoralty Seal arranged beneath.

Presented by the Weavers' Company, the most ancient of the City Guilds. Samuel Wilson, Esq., Alderman, Upper Bailiff, 1868.

WINDOW OVER MONUMENT TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

This window contains figures of SS. Andrew, Bride, Helen, and Dunstan, placed under canopies of the Cinque Cento period; one of the churches dedicated in the name of each Saint is introduced in the background, except in the case of S. Helen, where S. Sepulchre, Snow Hill, has been chosen, as she founded the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, at Jerusalem, there being no church dedicated to her in Farringdon Without Ward. Beneath the figures are medallions containing views respectively of Holborn Viaduct, Blackfriars Bridge, the New Meat Market in Smithfield, and Temple Bar.

Presented by the Ward of Farringdon Without, 1870.

THIRD WINDOW FROM EASTERN END ON NORTH SIDE.

This contains, in the lower compartments, the Arms of the Haberdashers' Company, and the Arms of England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by whom its Charter was granted. In the upper part are figures of SS. Nicholas and Catherine, the Patron Saints of the Company.

Presented by the Haberdashers' Company, 1867.

WINDOW IN NORTH-WEST ANGLE.

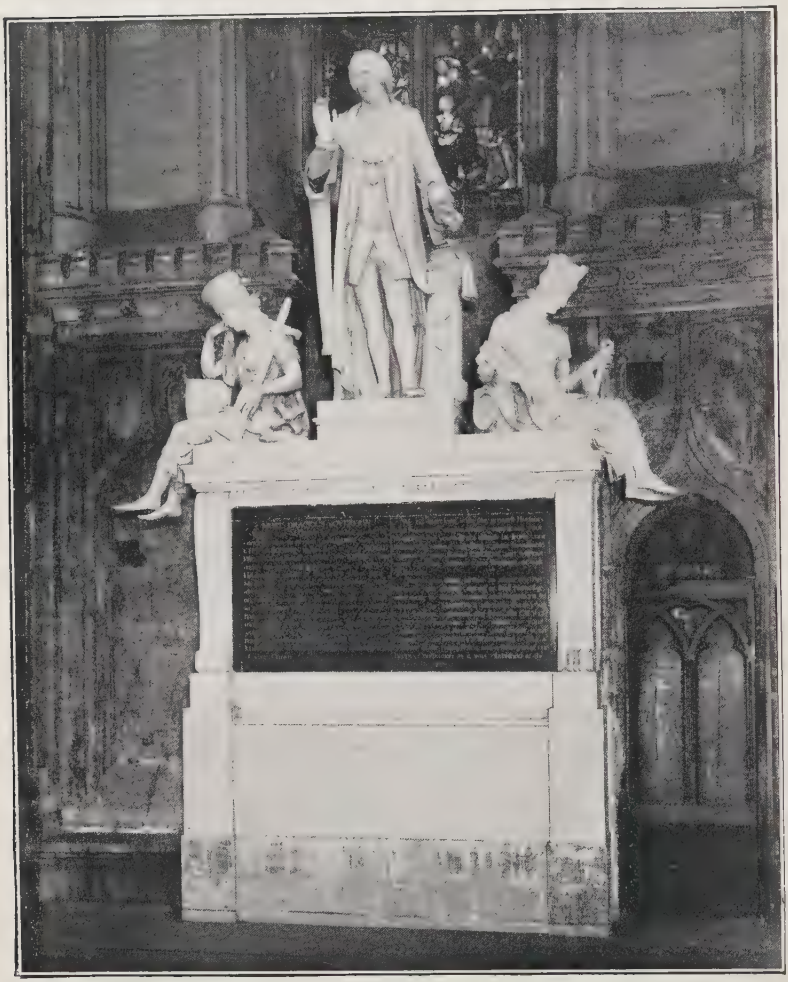
This represents, in the westernmost division, Queen Elizabeth receiving a Hunting Party at "Queen Elizabeth's Lodge," in Epping Forest, and in the other, or easternmost division, Queen Victoria receiving an address from the Corporation at High Beech, on the 6th May, 1882, when she expressed her great satisfaction in dedicating the Forest to the enjoyment of her people for ever.

Presented in 1884 by John Thomas Bedford, Esq., a Member of the Corporation, as a Memorial of freeing the Forest.*

* It was justly said of him—"He saved Epping Forest."

The Monuments.

THE first Monument at the east end of the south side of the Hall is that erected in honour of Lord Mayor Beckford.



BECKFORD'S MONUMENT.

The Monument bears the following inscription:—

SPEECH TO HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE III.

ON THE 23RD OF MAY 1770.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WILL YOUR MAJESTY BE PLEASED SO FAR TO CONDESCEND AS TO PERMIT THE MAYOR OF YOUR LOYAL CITY OF LONDON TO DECLARE, IN YOUR ROYAL PRESENCE, ON BEHALF OF HIS FELLOW CITIZENS, HOW MUCH THE BARE APPREHENSION OF YOUR MAJESTY'S DISPLEASURE WOULD, AT ALL TIMES AFFECT THEIR MINDS; THE DECLARATION OF THAT DISPLEASURE HAS ALREADY FILLED THEM WITH INEXPRESSIBLE ANXIETY, AND WITH THE DEEPEST AFFLICTION. PERMIT ME, SIRE, TO ASSURE YOUR MAJESTY THAT YOUR MAJESTY HAS NOT IN ALL YOUR DOMINIONS ANY SUBJECTS MORE FAITHFUL, MORE DUTIFUL OR MORE AFFECTIONATE TO YOUR MAJESTY'S PERSON AND FAMILY, OR MORE READY TO SACRIFICE THEIR LIVES AND FORTUNES IN THE MAINTENANCE OF THE TRUE HONOUR AND DIGNITY OF YOUR CROWN.

WE DO THEREFORE, WITH THE GREATEST HUMILITY AND SUBMISSION, MOST EARNESTLY SUPPLICATE YOUR MAJESTY, THAT YOU WILL NOT DISMISS US FROM YOUR PRESENCE, WITHOUT EXPRESSING A MORE FAVOURABLE OPINION OF YOUR FAITHFUL CITIZENS, AND WITHOUT SOME COMFORT, WITHOUT SOME PROSPECT AT LEAST OF REDRESS.

PERMIT ME, SIRE, FARTHER TO OBSERVE, THAT WHOSOEVER HAS ALREADY DARED, OR SHALL HEREAFTER ENDEAVOUR, BY FALSE INSINUATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS, TO ALIENATE YOUR MAJESTY'S AFFECTIONS FROM YOUR LOYAL SUBJECTS IN GENERAL, AND FROM THE CITY OF LONDON IN PARTICULAR, AND TO WITHDRAW YOUR CONFIDENCE IN AND REGARD FOR YOUR PEOPLE IS AN ENEMY TO YOUR MAJESTY'S PERSON AND FAMILY, A VIOLATOR OF THE PUBLIC PEACE, AND A BETRAYER OF OUR HAPPY CONSTITUTION, AS IT WAS ESTABLISHED AT THE GLORIOUS REVOLUTION.

Lord Mayor Beckford is represented in the attitude of addressing this remonstrance to the King on his Majesty's returning a curt and unfavourable reply to an address from the Corporation formally presented to him on the throne by the Lord Mayor, &c. On one side of this figure is represented the City of London in mourning, and on the other, Trade and Navigation in a drooping condition.

Lord Mayor Beckford had served the office of Mayor in 1762, and, although of a great age and in an infirm state of health, and against his wish, was again elected in 1769. He died suddenly on June 21st, 1770. The Monument and Inscription were voted by the Common Council on the 5th July, following, and were unveiled 11th May, 1772. It is the work of Francis J. Moore, and cost the Corporation £1,300.

On the north side, in the second bay or division, is placed a Monument to commemorate the celebrated

WILLIAM PITT, EARL OF CHATHAM.

This minister, statesman, and orator, is represented by the artist with all his characteristic sternness. He is attired in classic costume, standing upon a rock, with his left hand on the rudder or helm of State, and his right reclining on an allegorical figure of Commerce, introduced by the City of London, represented by a mural-crowned female figure. Britannia is seen reposing upon a lion, and infantile figures, emblematical of the four quarters of the globe, are pouring forth into her lap treasures from the Cornucopia of Plenty. Figures of anchors, sails and masts, with ropes and other details connected with navigation and industry, make up the background of the composition. On the pedestal is a Cap of Liberty, on the headband of which is the word *Libertas*.

The group is from the hand of John Bacon, R.A. (1782), and the cost to the Corporation of the memorial was no less than £3,421 4s. 0d. This amount included the preparation of the inscription, pedestal, &c. The inscription, as follows, is said to have been composed by the celebrated Edmund Burke:—

IN GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT TO THE SUPREME DISPOSER OF EVENTS,
WHO INTENDING TO ADVANCE THIS NATION,
FOR SUCH TIME AS TO HIS WISDOM SEEMED GOOD, TO AN HIGH PITCH OF
PROSPERITY AND GLORY; BY UNANIMITY AT HOME;
BY CONFIDENCE AND REPUTATION ABROAD;
BY ALLIANCES WISELY CHOSEN AND FAITHFULLY OBSERVED; BY COLONIES
UNITED AND PROTECTED; BY DECISIVE VICTORIES BY SEA AND LAND;
BY CONQUESTS MADE BY ARMS AND GENEROSITY IN EVERY PART OF THE
GLOBE; BY COMMERCE, FOR THE FIRST TIME UNITED WITH
AND MADE TO FLOURISH BY WAR; WAS PLEASED
TO RAISE UP AS A PRINCIPAL INSTRUMENT IN THIS MEMORABLE WORK,

WILLIAM PITT.

THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMON COUNCIL,
MINDFUL OF THE BENEFITS WHICH THE CITY OF LONDON RECEIVED IN HER
AMPLE SHARE IN THE GENERAL PROSPERITY,
HAVE ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF THIS EMINENT STATESMAN AND
POWERFUL ORATOR, THIS MONUMENT IN HER GUILDHALL; THAT HER CITIZENS
MAY NEVER MEET FOR THE TRANSACTION OF THEIR AFFAIRS
WITHOUT BEING REMINDED THAT THE MEANS BY WHICH PROVIDENCE RAISES
A NATION TO GREATNESS ARE THE VIRTUES INFUSED INTO GREAT MEN;
AND THAT TO WITHHOLD FROM THOSE VIRTUES,

EITHER OF THE LIVING OR THE DEAD, THE TRIBUTE OF ESTEEM AND VENERATION, IS TO DENY TO THEMSELVES THE MEANS OF HAPPINESS AND HONOUR.
THIS DISTINGUISHED PERSON, FOR THE SERVICES RENDERED TO KING GEORGE THE SECOND AND TO KING GEORGE THE THIRD, WAS CREATED

EARL OF CHATHAM.

THE BRITISH NATION HONOURED HIS MEMORY WITH A PUBLIC FUNERAL AND A PUBLIC MONUMENT AMONGST HER ILLUSTRIOUS MEN IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

In the fourth compartment, on the north side, is placed the Monument erected by the Corporation to the memory of

ARTHUR WELLESLEY, DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

It is well known that the illustrious general passed half his life in peace and half in war. In the Memorial at Guildhall this view is taken for illustration. Peace, seated at the Duke's right hand, extends a civic wreath, and looks up gratefully towards him; War, seated at his left, leaning on a sheathed sword, and grasping a victor's wreath, rests from its labours. The Duke, erect between the two, rests his left hand on his field-marshal's baton, and his right holds the Peace of 1815; his regard is towards Peace. He is represented in his usual costume, with the addition of the Ribbon of the Garter, the Star of the Bath, the Waterloo Medal, and a military cloak. The age chosen for the statue is between fifty and sixty, the Duke having then, after the termination of his active military career, passed some years in the arts of peace. Each of the three figures is 8 feet 6 inches in stature. The division of subject is continued ornamentally below. Beneath the figure of War is a shield, with the crest and armorial motto of the Duke; viz., the lion's head and *Virtutis fortuna comes*. Beneath the figure of Peace is a similar shield, with a dove bearing an olive branch, and the motto (from the "Æneid") *Pacis imponere morem*, indicating the Duke's powers of negotiation and administration. Between these shields, in front, is represented in *relievo*, the last charge at Waterloo (this action dividing a long war from a European Peace of thirty-eight years). On the upper pedestal, wreathed with laurel, appear the words WISDOM, DUTY, HONOUR; on the summit of the entablature appears the name of the hero and the words,

WELLINGTON'S MONUMENT.

"born 1769, died 1852." The whole Monument pairs well with that of Nelson, to which it is appendant in situation, and in some degree, in treatment. The figures, shields, and *relievo* are in Carrara marble, as is also the masonry of the Monument itself. This Memorial to the Duke was executed in 1857 by John Bell, R.A., at an expense to the Corporation of £4,966 10s.

NELSON'S MONUMENT.

In the sixth division of the Hall, and upon the same side, is a Monument in commemoration of

ADMIRAL LORD NELSON.

The pyramid, in the background, is supposed to be the tomb of the immortal hero decorated with naval trophies, the fruit of his victories; while the female figure in the centre (personating the

City of London), in grateful remembrance of the signal services he rendered to his country, perpetuates the memory of his great actions to posterity, and finishes with admiration the record of his last glorious achievement at Trafalgar. Britannia, on the left, supported by a Lion (the symbol of unshaken courage) is pensively musing over the portrait of the conqueror, and in silent grief deplores her loss. The recumbent figure in the foreground, representing Neptune, roused by the fame of his heroic actions, participates in Britannia's sorrow and regret for her hero's fate. The naval action, in front of the pedestal, exhibits the situation of the fleet towards the close of the battle, when Nelson was mortally wounded by a shot from the main-top of a French seventy-four, with which ship the Victory appears to be closely engaged. In the niches, two British seamen, with implements of war and navigation, hear with deep concern the fate of their beloved commander. The Memorial, the work of the sculptor, James Smith, was executed for the Corporation in 1810, at an expense of £4,442 7s. 4d.

The inscription was written by Rd. Brinsley Sheridan:—

TO HORATIO, VISCOUNT AND BARON NELSON,
VICE-ADMIRAL OF THE WHITE,
AND KNIGHT OF THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH.
A MAN AMONGST THE FEW, WHO APPEAR AT DIFFERENT PERIODS TO HAVE BEEN CREATED TO PROMOTE THE GRANDEUR, AND ADD TO THE SECURITY OF NATIONS, INCITING BY THEIR HIGH EXAMPLE THEIR FELLOW MORTALS, THROUGH ALL SUCCEEDING TIMES, TO PURSUE THE COURSE THAT LEADS TO THE EXALTATION OF OUR IMPERFECT NATURE.

PROVIDENCE, THAT IMPLANTED IN NELSON'S BREAST AN ARDENT PASSION FOR DESERVED RENOWN, AS BOUNTEOUSLY ENDOWED HIM WITH THE TRANSCENDENT TALENTS NECESSARY TO THE GREAT PURPOSES HE WAS DESTINED TO ACCOMPLISH.

AT AN EARLY PERIOD OF LIFE HE ENTERED INTO THE NAVAL SERVICE OF HIS COUNTRY; AND EARLY WERE THE INSTANCES WHICH MARKED THE FEARLESS NATURE AND DARING ENTERPRISE OF HIS CHARACTER; UNITING TO THE LOFTIEST SPIRIT, AND THE JUSTEST TITLE TO SELF-CONFIDENCE, A STRICT AND HUMBLE OBEDIENCE TO THE SOVEREIGN RULE OF DISCIPLINE AND SUBORDINATION.

RISING BY DUE GRADATION TO COMMAND, HE INFUSED INTO THE BOSOMS OF THOSE HE LED THE VALOROUS ARDOUR AND ENTHUSIASTIC ZEAL FOR THE SERVICE OF HIS KING AND COUNTRY, WHICH ANIMATED HIS OWN; AND WHILE HE ACQUIRED THE LOVE OF ALL BY THE SWEETNESS AND MODERATION OF HIS TEMPER, HE INSPIRED A UNIVERSAL CONFIDENCE IN THE NEVER-FAILING RESOURCES OF HIS CAPACIOUS MIND.

IT WILL BE FOR HISTORY TO RELATE THE MANY GREAT EXPLOITS, THROUGH

WHICH, SOLICITOUS OF PERIL AND REGARDLESS OF WOUNDS,
HE BECAME THE GLORY OF HIS PROFESSION;
BUT IT BELONGS TO THIS BRIEF RECORD OF HIS ILLUSTRIOUS CAREER
TO SAY, THAT HE COMMANDED AND CONQUERED AT THE
BATTLES OF THE NILE AND COPENHAGEN;
VICTORIES NEVER BEFORE EQUALLED, YET AFTERWARDS SURPASSED BY HIS
OWN LAST ACHIEVEMENT, THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR, FOUGHT ON
THE 21ST OCTOBER, IN THE YEAR 1805.
ON THAT DAY, BEFORE THE CONCLUSION OF THE ACTION,
HE FELL MORTALLY WOUNDED;
BUT THE SOURCES OF LIFE AND SENSE FAILED NOT, UNTIL IT WAS
KNOWN TO HIM, THAT, THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ENEMY BEING COMPLETED,
THE GLORY OF HIS COUNTRY AND HIS OWN,
HAD ATTAINED THEIR SUMMIT;
THEN, LAYING HIS HAND ON HIS BRAVE HEART, WITH A LOOK OF
EXALTED RESIGNATION TO THE WILL OF THE SUPREME
DISPOSER OF THE FATE OF MAN AND NATIONS, HE EXPIRED.
THE LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF
LONDON HAVE CAUSED THIS MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED;
NOT IN THE PRESUMPTUOUS HOPE OF SUSTAINING
THE DEPARTED HERO'S MEMORY,
BUT TO MANIFEST THEIR ESTIMATION OF THE MAN, AND THEIR
ADMIRATION OF HIS DEEDS.
THIS TESTIMONY OF THEIR GRATITUDE, THEY TRUST, WILL REMAIN AS
LONG AS THEIR OWN RENOWNED CITY SHALL EXIST.
THE PERIOD TO NELSON'S FAME CAN ONLY BE THE END OF TIME.

Upon the south side of the Hall, and in the second compartment, is erected the Memorial to the

RIGHT HON. WILLIAM PITT, SON OF THE EARL OF CHATHAM.

The massy substance on which the figures in this composition are placed is intended to represent the Island of Great Britain and the surrounding waves. On an elevation in the centre, Pitt appears in his robes as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Below him, on an intermediate foreground, two statues characterise his abilities—Apollo on his right, impersonating Eloquence and Learning; Mercury on his left, as the representative of Commerce and the Patron of the policy. The lower part of the Monument is occupied by a figure of Britannia seated triumphantly on a sea-horse; in her left hand is the usual emblem of Naval power, and her right grasps a thunderbolt. The Memorial was executed for the Corporation by J. G. Bubb in 1813, at an expense of £4,078 17s. 3d.

The inscription was written by George Canning:—

WILLIAM PITT,
SON OF WILLIAM PITT, EARL OF CHATHAM,
INHERITING THE GENIUS, AND FORMED BY THE PRECEPTS OF HIS FATHER,
DEVOTED HIMSELF FROM HIS EARLY YEARS TO THE SERVICE OF THE STATE
CALLED TO THE CHIEF CONDUCT OF THE ADMINISTRATION AFTER THE
CLOSE OF A DISASTROUS WAR,
HE REPAIRED THE EXHAUSTED REVENUES, HE REVIVED AND INVIGORATED
THE COMMERCE AND PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY;
AND HE HAD RE-ESTABLISHED THE PUBLICK CREDIT ON DEEP AND
SURE FOUNDATIONS;
WHEN A NEW WAR WAS KINDLED IN EUROPE, MORE FORMIDABLE THAN ANY
PRECEDING WAR FROM THE PECULIAR CHARACTER OF ITS DANGERS.
TO RESIST THE ARMS OF FRANCE, WHICH WERE DIRECTED AGAINST THE
INDEPENDENCE OF EVERY GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE,
TO ANIMATE OTHER NATIONS BY THE EXAMPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN,
TO CHECK THE CONTAGION OF OPINIONS WHICH TENDED TO DISSOLVE THE
FRAME OF CIVIL SOCIETY, TO ARRAY THE LOYAL,
THE SOBER-MINDED AND THE GOOD IN DEFENCE OF THE VENERABLE
CONSTITUTION OF THE BRITISH MONARCHY,
WERE THE DUTIES WHICH, AT THAT AWFUL CRISIS, DEVOLVED UPON
THE BRITISH MINISTER, AND WHICH HE DISCHARGED WITH TRANSCENDENT
ZEAL, INTREPIDITY AND PERSEVERANCE.
HE UPHELD THE NATIONAL HONOUR ABROAD;
HE MAINTAINED AT HOME THE BLESSINGS OF ORDER AND OF TRUE LIBERTY;
AND, IN THE MIDST OF DIFFICULTIES AND PERILS,
HE UNITED AND CONSOLIDATED THE STRENGTH, POWER AND
RESOURCES OF THE EMPIRE.
FOR THESE HIGH PURPOSES, HE WAS GIFTED BY DIVINE PROVIDENCE WITH
ENDOWMENTS RARE IN THEIR SEPARATE EXCELLENCE;
WONDERFUL IN THEIR COMBINATION;
JUDGMENT; IMAGINATION; MEMORY; WIT; FORCE AND ACUTENESS OF
REASONING;
ELOQUENCE, COPIOUS AND ACCURATE, COMMANDING AND PERSUASIVE,
AND SUITED FROM ITS SPLENDOUR TO THE DIGNITY OF HIS MIND
AND TO THE AUTHORITY OF HIS STATION;
A LOFTY SPIRIT; A MILD AND INGENUOUS TEMPER.
WARM AND STEDFAST IN FRIENDSHIP, TOWARDS ENEMIES HE WAS
FORBEARING AND FORGIVING.
HIS INDUSTRY WAS NOT RELAXED BY CONFIDENCE IN HIS GREAT ABILITIES
HIS INDULGENCE TO OTHERS WAS NOT ABATED BY THE CONSCIOUSNESS
OF HIS OWN SUPERIORITY;
HIS AMBITION WAS PURE FROM ALL SELFISH MOTIVES;
THE LOVE OF POWER AND THE PASSION OF FAME WERE IN HIM
SUBORDINATE TO VIEWS OF PUBLICK UTILITY;
DISPENSING FOR NEAR TWENTY YEARS THE FAVOURS OF THE CROWN,
HE LIVED WITHOUT OSTENTATION; AND HE DIED POOR.

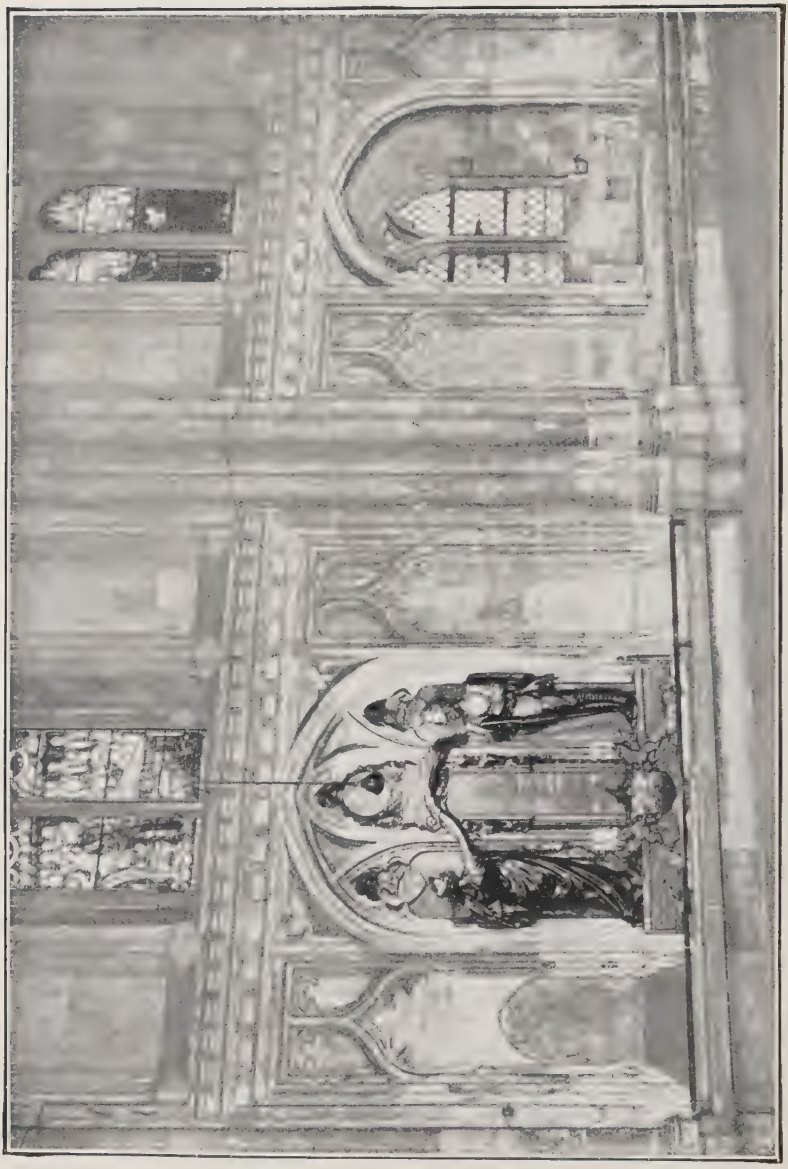
A GRATEFUL NATION
DECREED TO HIM THOSE FUNERAL HONOURS
WHICH ARE RESERVED FOR EMINENT AND EXTRAORDINARY MEN.
THIS MONUMENT
IS ERECTED BY THE LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMON COUNCIL,
TO RECORD THE REVERENT AND AFFECTIONATE REGRET
WITH WHICH THE CITY OF LONDON CHERISHES HIS MEMORY;
AND TO HOLD OUT TO THE IMITATION OF POSTERITY
THOSE PRINCIPLES OF PUBLICK AND PRIVATE VIRTUE, WHICH ENSURE
TO NATIONS A SOLID GREATNESS AND TO INDIVIDUALS AN IMPERISHABLE
NAME.

On the south wall, at the west end of the Hall, is a handsome Bronze Bas Relief. It consists of three panels designed to fit in with the Gothic arcading. It was erected in 1907. The design may be described as follows:—On the right hand a private of the Regiment of the Royal Fusiliers stands in an attitude of mourning, while on the left a female figure, representing Civic Government, is placing a palm branch over the inscription, which is as follows:—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF THE OFFICERS,
NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN
OF
THE ROYAL FUSILIERS,
CITY OF LONDON REGIMENT,
WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE
SOUTH AFRICAN WAR OF 1899–1902.
ERECTED BY THEIR COMRADES.
ANNO DOMINI MDCCCCVII.

The Monument contains the names of eighty-one of those who fell. At the base of the Monument are the Arms of the City of London, where the Regiment was originally raised, and in the apex of the arch, and surmounting the whole Memorial, is an enlarged copy of the badge of the Regiment. The sculptor was the late F. W. Pomeroy, R.A.

To the west of this Memorial is a window of considerable interest, being undoubtedly one of the original windows in Guildhall. As noted elsewhere, in 1909 the walls of the Hall were cleared of all plaster, paint and distemper, and when this had been done the City Surveyor noted indications of the presence of something else than a 'blind arcade' (as exists where the adjoining Memorial stands) at this point, and with tact and judgment uncovered both the inner and outer walls, and was rewarded by finding a window in a good state of



MEMORIAL TO THOSE WHO FELL IN THE BOER WAR, 1899-1902.

15TH CENTURY WINDOW.

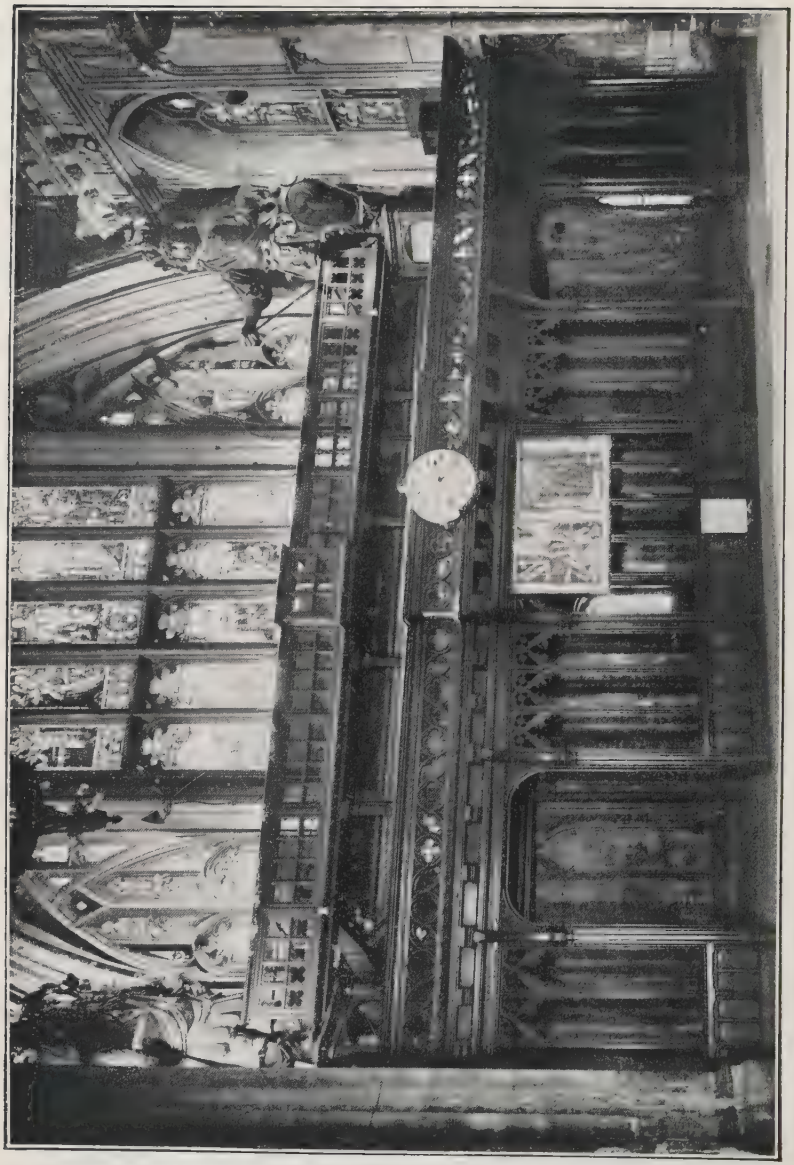
preservation. It appears to have been twice blocked out, for just inside it, and at the back of the recess, there had been fixed some wood framing, and this had been lathed and plastered, and then at a subsequent date, in front of this lath and plaster work, brick filling had been inserted so as to block up entirely the recess, and make the face level with the wall adjoining.

This is a very interesting window; in the first place we find two window seats, one at each side of the opening, which are frequently seen in early domestic work. The next thing to notice is the right-angled rebate formed for the shutters. At the lower portion of the window the old hooks can be seen on which the shutters were hung. There are no traces of any hooks to the upper part; so probably these lower shutters were about 2 feet in height. It is interesting to think that this window was one of those that the executors of Richard Whitington glazed nearly 500 years ago. The recess opposite, on the north wall, was treated in the same way, and a window found, but much mutilated. An office is in use at the back of this, so that any restoration is impracticable at present.

At the west end, through openings in the screen, access is given to the "North" and "South" Law Courts, and by a narrow winding stair to the Gallery. In the centre, through a doorway reputed to be ancient, stairs lead down to the Western Crypt. The Law Courts were built in 1856, a few years before the Gallery was erected, and entrances to these Courts were made by piercing the north and south walls of the Hall, and at a point where there were in all probability original windows—similar to that described above—and bricked up in the same manner.

The Gallery and Screen

at the west end of the Hall were erected in 1866 from the designs of Mr. (afterwards Sir Horace) Jones, the City Architect, when at the same time, the roof was restored and other important alterations carried out, as described on page 40, among which was the removal of small galleries over the north and south doorways. The screen is formed of open panels, on a solid base, and with doorway openings. The open work is all finished with arched heads and mouldings, and divided by pillars with caps and bases which carry the cantilevers, &c. These support a



THE GALLERY AND SCREEN: WITH GOG AND MAGOG ABOVE.

pierced ornamental parapet or balcony front with a projecting centre (in which is placed a clock), with moulded and embattled strings and capping, carried by corbelling and bracketing, all of oak.

Under the clock is a glazed frame containing a set of regimental colours. On the tablet underneath is the following inscription:—

"The above colours of the First Battalion of 'The Buffs' (East Kent Regiment) were presented to the City of London by the Battalion on the occasion of the presentation of new colours by the Right Honourable Walter Vaughan Morgan, Lord Mayor, 16th May, 1906."

Hanging high up on the walls of the Hall are banners of sixteen of the Livery Companies, who presented them to the Corporation in the years 1909-1910. They hang in the following order:—On the south wall, commencing at the eastern end, The Grocers, Fishmongers, Skinners, Haberdashers, Ironmongers, Clothworkers, Leathersellers and Girdlers. Following round on the north wall from the west end, The Pewterers, Dyers, Vintners, Salters, Merchant Taylors, Goldsmiths, Drapers, and Mercers.

As will be seen by the illustration, two huge carved figures stand on octagonal pedestals at each angle of the wall in the Gallery. These are the world-renowned giants, Gog and Magog, who are so closely associated with Guildhall that some account of them must be given. Their predecessors, in days gone by, used to be carried in the processional pageant on Lord Mayor's Day. It is presumed that they were intended to represent Gogmagog and Corineus who, in the mythical chronicles of the monks of the Middle Ages, are represented as fighting the battles of the Trojan invaders against the early inhabitants of this island. In the course of ages, the name of one of the warriors has been forgotten, and the name of the other divided between the two. This myth fostered the belief that these figures preserve to the present day—the tradition that our City was founded by the invader, and that London, as stately "Troynovaunt," or New Troy, was the principal city of Albion, a thousand years before the Christian Era.

The figures in the gallery are both 14 ft. 6 in. in height. That on the left, Gog, is armed with a globe full of spikes, fastened to a long pole by a chain—a weapon known in the

Middle Ages as "a morning star." In addition, he carries at his back a bow and a quiver full of arrows. The other, Magog, is armed with a shield and spear, and is attired in the old conventional Roman costume so much in fashion at the time when these figures were manufactured. The heads of both are wreathed with laurel.

These two figures once 'graced' the Lord Mayor's Show (1672), for we find in the Corporation's Records the following entry:—

"Upon the request of the right honorable the Lord Maior Elect This Court doth think fitt and order That the two Gyants now preparing to be sett upp in the Guildhall shall be used upon the next Lord Maior's Day for such purpose as his Lopp shall thinke fitting, His Lopp now engageing to restore them againe in as good plight and condicon as they shall be in when hee shall receive them."

In a book (published 1741) by one Thomas Boreman, who had a stall "near the Giants in Guildhall," we read the following quaint account of them:—

"Before the present giants inhabited Guildhall there were two giants, made only of wicker-work and pasteboard, put together with great art and ingenuity, and these two terrible, original giants had the honour to yearly grace My Lord Mayor's Show, being carried in great triumph in the time of the pageants; and when that eminent annual service was over, remounted their old stations in Guildhall, till, by reason of their very great age, Old Time with the help of the City rats and mice had eaten up all their entrails. The dissolution of the two old, weak and feeble giants gave birth to the two present substantial and majestic giants, who, by order and at the City's charge, were formed and fashioned. Captain Richard Saunders, an eminent carver in King Street, Cheapside, was their father, who after he had completely finished, clothed, and armed these, his two sons, they were immediately advanced to their lofty stations in Guildhall, which they have peacefully enjoyed ever since the year 1708."

The City's accounts show that Captain Saunders was paid £70 for the work. One Richard Saunders ("A train-band Captain eke was he, of famous London Town"), was paid for the execution of the beautiful carving in the Church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, in 1705. Possibly, the carvings of other City churches were produced in his workshop, and, may it be said, are now attributed to a man of greater fame.

The Court of Husting.

THIS Court, or, more correctly speaking, these Courts, the Court of Husting of Pleas of Land and the Court of Husting of Common Pleas, are certainly of Anglo-Saxon, if not of Scandinavian, origin, for the laws of Edward the Confessor directed the Sittings thereof to take place alternately every week. The term "Husting" signifies "a Court held in a house," in contradistinction to other Courts, which, in Saxon times, were usually held in the open air.

The Court of Husting was, originally, the County Court of the City, which was always a County of itself. It is the oldest Court of Record within the City, and was the sole Court for settling disputes between the citizens. About the time of Edward I. actions merely personal came to be decided in the Mayor's Court and the Sheriff's Court, whilst all real and mixed actions, with the exception of actions of ejectment, remained subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Court of Husting, as before. An appeal from the Court of Husting originally lay to the Court of St. Martin-le-Grand, now practically obsolete, composed of a Commission of Judges of the High Court, who originally sat at St. Martin-le-Grand, but, since the time of Henry VIII., at Guildhall, and from which Court an appeal lay to the House of Lords. A portion of the jurisdiction originally exercised by the Court of Husting was transferred to the Mayor's Court. The Courts are held on the raised dais at the east end of the Hall, called the Hustings, by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs, who are the Judges, with the Recorder sitting as Assessor to pronounce the judgment of the Court. The proceedings are opened by the Common Crier and Serjeant-at-Arms in the following form:—

"Oyez, Oyez, Oyez! All manner of persons who have been five times called by virtue of any exigent directed to the Sheriffs of London, and have not surrendered their bodies to the said Sheriffs, this Court doth adjudge the men to be outlawed and the women to be waived." The City Solicitor then lays before the Court the deeds appertaining to various trusts and lettings of property, and the Court directs that the documents be enrolled. The Court closes with another quaint declaration by the Common Crier in the following words:—"Oyez, Oyez, Oyez! All manner of persons who have nothing more to do at this

Hustings of Pleas of Land may depart hence at this time and keep their day here again at the next Hustings of Pleas of Land. God save the King."

The Common Hall.

A COMMON HALL, as mentioned in different parts of this book, may be briefly described as an assembly of the Members of the various "Livery Companies" of the City. In addition to the Common Hall on Midsummer Day, for electing Sheriffs, and that on Michaelmas Day for the election of Lord Mayor, Common Halls are also held in Guildhall in times of trouble and discontent, when the opinions of the citizens require to be expressed. The full title of the Common Hall is "The Meeting or Assembly of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Liverymen of the several Companies of the City of London in Common Hall assembled." There are 77 Companies or Guilds in the City, containing about 8,766 Members who are Liverymen and Freemen of the City, and in consequence of their social status and numbers, their influence has always been very great. A Common Hall is summoned by the Lord Mayor, who presides, and is attended by the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and High Officers, in full state.

Public Meetings in the Hall.

THIS magnificent Hall is not used merely for meetings connected with Corporation elections, meetings of the Common Hall, ceremonials and festivities. By permission of the Lord Mayor or the Common Council, meetings of public interest and importance are held here on various questions interesting to the country at large as well as the City. Among these may be mentioned Parliamentary Reform, Religious Equality, National Defence, Popular Education, &c. The Hall has also witnessed many a stirring scene in the Election of Members of Parliament for the City.

The following list of objects and Institutions for which the Hall has been used during the last few years fully exemplifies the broad and catholic spirit that animates the members of the Corporation:--

British and Foreign Bible Society; Hearts of Oak Benefit Society; British Empire League; Billingsgate Mission; Daylight

Saving Bill; John Carpenter Club; Surveyors' Institution; Institute of Journalists; Tariff Reform; National Lifeboat Institution; the Victoria League; Iron and Steel Institute; Royal Institute of British Architects; City Livery Club; Guild of Freemen; East London Church Fund; Church Lad's Brigade; to consider Metropolitan Water Bill; London Chamber of Commerce; the Dickens Fellowship; Eccentric Club (Entertainment of Wounded Soldiers); British College of Physical Education; the Peace Society; and many times in each year for the presentation of Prizes, &c., to members of Territorial Regiments, including the presentation of Badges to the men of the National Reserve of the City of London (1912); China Emergency Appeal; Tonic Sol-fa College; The Institutes of Chartered Accountants, Actuaries, Auctioneers, and Civil Engineers; and what may be looked for as an annual event, the celebration of "Empire Day" (24th May). The Great Hall can be arranged to seat about 1,400 people.

Not the least interesting of the meetings held here is the Annual Banquet to Poor Children, usually given about Christmas-tide. This had its origin in 1893, when in January of that year, Sir Stuart Knill, Bart., as Lord Mayor, invited the children attending the various Ward Schools of the City to dinner at Guildhall. Every year since, a similar dinner and entertainment has been given to the poor children of the Metropolis. For several years the children were selected through the agency of the Ragged School Union, with the late Sir John Kirk at its head. Over 1,200 children are entertained at dinner each Christmas time in the Hall. Year by year a similar entertainment was organised by the late Alderman Sir Wm. Treloar, Bt., with the assistance of the Mayors of the twenty-eight Metropolitan Boroughs of London, and in addition hampers containing meat pies, cakes, sweets, &c., are sent to over 5,000 crippled children who are unable to be present, the expense connected therewith being defrayed by subscriptions of members of the Corporation, of the Livery Companies, and of other friends interested in the welfare of the poor. This is still continued.

Over the archway in the north wall of the Hall leading to the Council Chamber is frequently seen the "Elcho Challenge Shield," presented by the late Lord Elcho (Earl of Wemyss), who

STAIRS LEADING TO THE LOBBY.

has done so much for the interests of England in general, and for the Volunteer movement in particular. It was originally given to be shot for by teams representing England and Scotland, but in 1865 an Irish team was introduced, Wales subsequently being admitted. The shield has been won by England 27 times, by Scotland eight times, and by Ireland 14 times. The highest

recorded score was made in 1909 by an English team—1,717 points out of 1,800. This was not only a record for the National Rifle Association, but a world's record under the conditions appertaining to the contest. The highest individual score was one of 223 out of 225, the scorer being Colonel Gibbs. When at the latter part of 1911, the Lord Mayor, The Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Vezey Strong, K.C.V.O., received the shield for safe keeping, he stated that it dated back to 1862.

On mounting a short flight of steps, we are on the way to the Council Chamber, the Aldermen's Court Room, and the various Committee Rooms. Passing into the ante-lobby, we see on the left the offices of the 'Keeper of the Guildhall,' an office of great responsibility, involving as it does the general charge of Guildhall itself, and its many Courts and Committee Rooms, also special charge for their order and cleanliness, and for the safety of the entire building at night. The Beadles, Firemen, and Watchmen act under his directions. At all Meetings of the Common Hall, Court of Common Council, and of its many Committees, the Keeper of the Guildhall is always in attendance, either personally or by deputy, and on Corporation visits to the King, or any Member of the Royal Family, he attends, and is responsible that no strangers intrude upon the Royal presence. He also issues notices for all meetings of the Corporation and its Committees, and has a large staff of assistants to enable him to carry out this work. Among the numerous accounts kept by him are the expenses incurred in the watching of Guildhall, the expenditure of the allowances to Committees, and the payment of pensions to certain retired prison and other officials.

The Ante-Lobby.

THE Ante-Lobby is painted to symbolise the armorial bearings of the City and of the Livery Companies. On the north wall are pictured St. George, the patron Saint of England, and St. Paul, the patron Saint of the City. The former having conquered the dragon, emblematical of the evil principle, the princess, kneeling in the background, represents the good principle; while on the walls of the City are arrayed her parents and relations, in the persons of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs,

Aldermen, Commoners, and citizens. St. Paul, standing in front of the old Cathedral, offers his red Sword of martyrdom, which is the emblem placed in the first quarter of the City arms.

On the west wall is pictured the City herself, in livery gown, seated in the midst of her gates: old London Bridge, with a water pageant, being in front. On the east wall are the City arms; the plain red cross of St. George with the Sword of St. Paul, the sinister wing of a Dragon for crest. The conquered Dragon is made to act as the supporter: the whole is surrounded by the arms of the twelve great Livery Companies. On the south wall arises the heraldic tree, carrying the arms of all the smaller Companies, which continue also as a border round the whole design. Beneath the City Arms is the following inscription:—"Inspire us with the spleen of Fiery Dragons."

On the lower border of the walls the following inscriptions appear:—

On the north—"Our ancient world of courage, fair Saint George."

On the east—"Now join your arms and with your arms your hearts, That no dissension hinder Government."

On the south—"Hang out our Banners on the Outward Walls."

On the west—"Except the Lord keepeth the City, the watchman waketh but in vain."

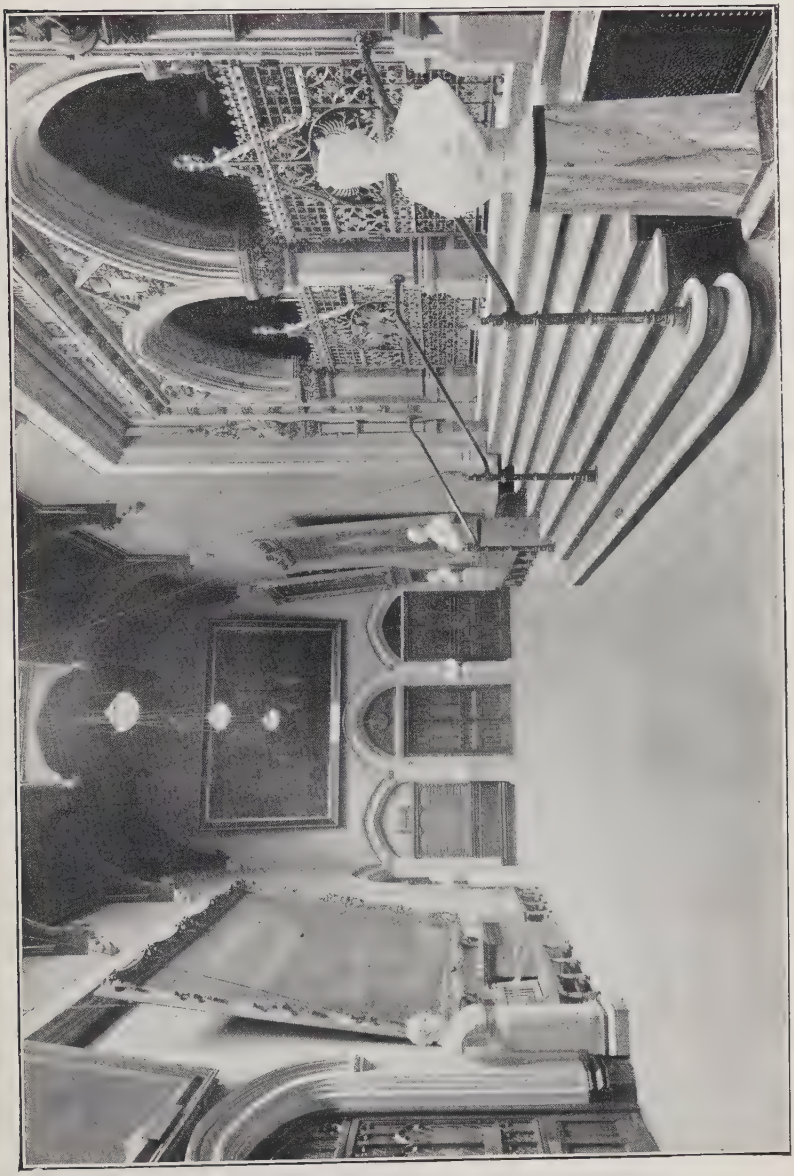
On the north—"Put on the whole armour of God."

This work was executed in 1889, under the superintendence, and at the expense of the late Alderman Sir Stuart Knill, Bart., LL.D., Lord Mayor, 1892.

In the Ante-Lobby are placed marble busts of Nelson (1797), *Hon. Mrs. Damer*; Wellington (1814), *Turnerelli*; Sir Henry Havelock, of Indian Mutiny fame (1858), *Behnes*; H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge (1897), *Williamson;* Cecil Rhodes the empire maker (1903), *Pegram* and Gordon the hero of Khartoum (1886), *Theed.*

Lobby of the Council Chamber.

On passing through the handsome swing doors is seen the Lobby of which an illustration is given on page 79.



THE LOBBY AND ENTRANCE TO THE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

This gives a good general idea of its appearance. We see immediately on the right Colours presented by the Police Reserve of New York City to the Police Reserve of the City of London, 18th October, 1921; and a pair of huge elephant's tusks presented by returned soldiers and citizens of the Transvaal to the City of London as a token of appreciation of the hospitality enjoyed by Transvaal soldiers in the Great War, August, 1920.

On each side of the steps leading to the Council Chamber

Photo by the L. S. & P. Co., Ltd.

NELSON. GORDON. TENNYSON. HAVELOCK. WELLINGTON.

are marble busts of King George V. and Queen Mary. These were presented in 1900, the first by Sir Edward Cooper, Bt., Lord Mayor in 1919-20, and the other by Sir Charles Wakefield, Bt., Lord Mayor in 1915-16. Both are the work of Sir George Frampton, R.A. On the wall beyond the steps is the portrait of H.M. Queen Victoria, presented by herself to the Corporation in 1839, painted by Sir George Hayter.

Just beyond is a portrait of the philanthropist, George Peabody.

Over the door of the Aldermen's room, seen at the further end, is an unique clock, and above it a painting by Ralph Dodd, representing George III. on the occasion of his thanksgiving visit to St. Paul's on his recovery from his illness (1789) receiving from the Lord Mayor the City's sword at Temple Bar. This was formerly used as a screen in the Mansion House.

On the left side of the lobby is a painting representing

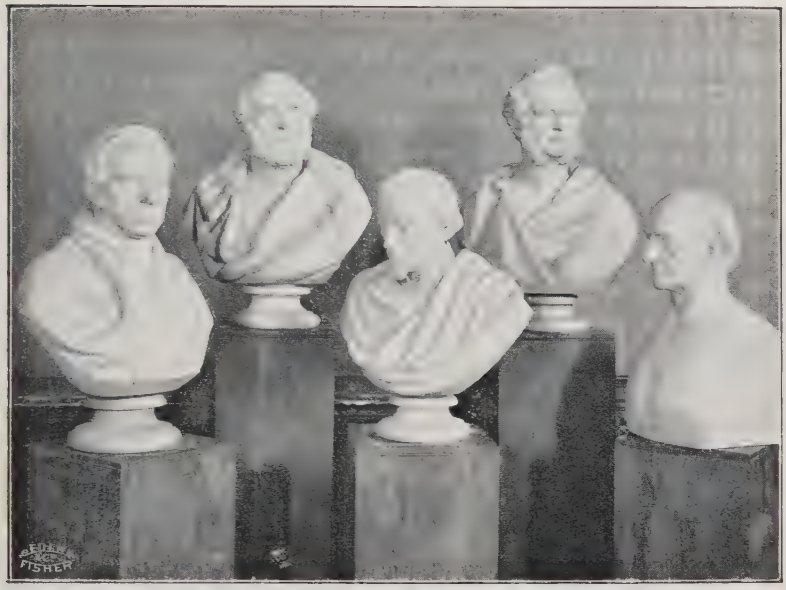


Photo by the L. S. & P. Co., Ld.

BROUGHAM. RUSSELL. BEACONSFIELD. PALMERSTON. GLADSTONE.

Louis Philippe receiving at Windsor Castle an address of congratulation from the Lord Mayor and a deputation from the Common Council; October 12th, 1844. This picture was presented to the Corporation by the French King himself.

Over the door of the Members' Reading Room, seen on the left, is a painting of Sir William Treloar, Bt., Lord Mayor, 1906-7; and to the left, below, an oil painting of the Banquet in Guildhall, 1814, at which the Prince Regent, the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia were present in celebration

of "the glorious events which have led to the tranquility of Europe."

Over the above are a pair of Colours of the City of London Battalions National Reserve, 1911-1914.

Marble busts of distinguished statesmen, whom the Corporation has been proud to honour, are placed around:—Lord Canning (1864), *Noble;* Viscount Palmerston (1867), *Durham;* Earl Derby ('the Rupert of Debate') (1871), *Noble;* Earl of Beaconsfield (1882), *Belt;* W. E. Gladstone (1882), *Woolner;* Earl Russell (1883), *Birch;* Earl of Iddesleigh (1887), *Tyler;* and Joseph Chamberlain (1892) *Derwent Wood.* (A bust of the Marquis of Salisbury (1886) by *Bruce Joy,* is at the Mansion House.)

Ancient Council Chambers.

It does not appear that there is any record extant of a particular chamber being set apart for the deliberation of the Court of Aldermen and the Court of Common Council (who probably used the same chamber), earlier than that recorded by Stow, who, speaking of Guildhall and the foundation of the Mayor's Court as being laid in the reign of Henry VI. (1424), says, "*Then was built the Maior's Chamber and the Counsell Chamber with other rooms above the staires.*" The next mention of a new Council Chamber is found in the City's own records; the entry is dated 15th October, 1605, and is as follows:—

"Item:—It is ordered that Sir Henry Billingesley, Sir William Ryder, Sir John Garrard, Sir Thomas Bennett, Sir Thomas Cambell, Sir William Romney, Sir John Swynnerton, Knights; and Mr. Sword-Bearer, do attend them; calling unto them the Cittyes Workmen, and such others as they shall think fitt; shall consider of a convenient place to be had for erection of a faire Councell Chamber for the Lord Maior and his brethren the Aldermen, and the learned Councell and officers of this Cittye to meet in; and for the enlargement of the Threasorye for keeping the Cittyes Chres. and Records, within the carpenters' yard on the north syde of their Councell Chamber, and to make report to this Court of their opinions therein, and Thomas Harvest to warne them."

The Committee thus appointed no doubt reported to the Court in due course, but several years elapsed before the building was commenced; for it was not until the year 1614 that the Council commenced to use their new chamber. Here they continued to sit until the erection of of what was until recently

known as the "Old Council Chamber" in 1777, and of which an illustration is given (page 84). The Chamber above referred to as being built in 1614 adjoined the north wall of the Great Hall, the site forming a considerable portion of the south-east area of the existing new Council Chamber. This Chamber was approached from the Hall by steps situated where the monument of the Duke of Wellington is now placed. In this Chamber both King James I. and his ill-fated son Charles appeared before the Common Council, as we have described elsewhere, when the latter was so coldly received.

During the 150 years that this Chamber was used, many distinguished men occupied the Mayoral chair. The first was Sir Thomas Myddelton, who, on the day of his election (September 29th, 1613), presided at the ceremony of the opening of the New River, which had been constructed by his brother, Sir Hugh. Among others may be mentioned Sir John Swynnerton (one of the committee for viewing the site), Alderman of Cripplegate, who entertained the Count Palatine when he came over to be betrothed to Elizabeth, the daughter of James I.; Sir William Cockayne, the first Governor of the Irish Society; Sir Edward Barkham, whose grandson, Sir Robert Walpole, was Prime Minister in the reigns of the first two Georges; and many others.

Within this Chamber, many stirring debates and scenes took place, notably during the Civil War, at the Restoration, the Revolution, and in the next century, during the early part of the long struggle for the liberties both of the subject and of the press.

The "Old" Council Chamber.

THE "OLD" Council Chamber was demolished in 1908 to make room for the offices of the Valuation and Rating Department and the new Court Room.

The Vestibule of the Old Council Chamber was approached through the doors at the end of the Lobby. On entering the Chamber one was struck by its handsome proportions and excellent lighting. On the walls were hung portraits of distinguished personages, including those of some of the Judges who settled the claims and contentions incident on the rebuilding of the City after the Great Fire of 1666; these were

painted by Joseph Michael Wright, on the commission of the Common Council. The resolution of the Court runs as follows :

"That in contemplation of the favour and kindness of the Right Hon. Sir H. Bridgman, Lord Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal of England, the Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, and Barons of the Exchequer, to the State of the Citty, in and about the Act of Parliament, and in consideration of its instituting a Judicature for determining of discussions between landlord and tenant, the Court doth

Photo by the L. S. & P. Co., Ltd.

THE "OLD" COUNCIL CHAMBER, IN USE 1777-1884.

think fit, and order that their pictures be taken by a skilful hand, and be kept in some public place of the City for a grateful memorial of their good offices."

These portraits were originally hung in the Great Hall (1673). Afterwards, for many years, they adorned the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, when these Courts sat at Guildhall. By a singular coincidence, the Chamber in which some of these portraits hung, witnessed (December, 1897) an enquiry respecting the greatest fire (that in Cripplegate) that has occurred in the City since the Great Fire of 1666. These portraits

are now hung in the Art Gallery. The Judges represented are Sir Edward Atkyns, Sir Orlando Bridgman, Sir Matthew Hale, Sir John Kelynge, Sir William Morton, Sir Heneage Finch, Earl of Nottingham, Solicitor-General, and afterwards Lord Chancellor—Sir Richard Rainsford, Sir Christopher Turnor, Sir Edward Turnor, Sir Thomas Twysden, Sir John Vaughan, Sir Hugh Wyndham, and Sir Wadham Wyndham. The other portraits are of George III., by Allan Ramsay, the Czar Nicholas I. of Russia, the Czarewitch, afterwards Alexander II., and the Empress Catherine.

The portrait of Sir David Salomons is specially interesting from the fact that he was the first Lord Mayor (1855-6) of the Jewish faith. Marble busts adorned the Chamber, of R. Lambert Jones, *Behnes* (1847); T. H. Hall, *Durham* (1857); J. B. Bunning, City Architect, *Durham* (1874); Russell Gurney, Q.C., M.P., Recorder, 1856 to 1878, *MacCarthy* (1883).

The Old Chamber was erected by George Dance, the City Architect, and stood on a part of the garden of the then Town Clerk's House—replacing the Chamber erected (for the Mayor's Court) in 1424. The meetings of the Common Council were first held there about the year 1777. The Chamber built in 1614 suffered from fire and was demolished. Like its predecessor, this Chamber witnessed many a stirring scene; many of the Honorary Freedoms have been voted and presented there, as well as addresses to Royal and distinguished persons. There stood, as recipients of the City's Freedom, Nelson, Rodney, Hood, Duncan, Howe, Pitt, the younger, Beresford, Wellington, Brougham, Peel, Colin Campbell, Rajah Brooke, Outram, Russell, Disraeli, Livingstone, Shaftesbury, and many other distinguished men whose names are written in the City's Roll of Fame.

In the Old Chamber were inaugurated and carried out schemes for most of the great improvements in the Public Streets that have been effected in the nineteenth century. A few of these may be mentioned and their cost to the Corporation; Approaches to London Bridge North and South of the Thames, and enlarging the site of the Royal Exchange and its approaches (£1,250,000); formation of Cannon Street (£540,000); Holborn Valley Viaduct and Improvements (£1,715,000) and laying down Fire Hydrants (£27,000). As a leading member

of the Common Council said (1884), when formally taking leave of the Old Chamber, "Here have been fostered and supported those great charities which are the glory and boast of this old England of ours,—Almhouses, Asylums, Dispensaries, Hospitals, Infirmaries, Schools, and Societies of many kinds, whose objects are, the removal and relief of poverty and distress."

On the site of the Old Council Chamber is now a six-storey building containing accommodation for the work of the VALUATION AND RATING DEPARTMENT. The building was erected at a cost of about £13,000, and the Department holds a lease from the Corporation for the portion occupied at the rent of £750 per annum. It was formally opened by Mr. W. Hayward Pitman, the Chairman of the City Lands Committee, on June 22nd, 1909. The basement contains two large 'strong rooms,' in one of which are some of the Corporation's archives, the other is used for the general purposes of the Rating Department. The ground floor is occupied by the General Office, 44 ft. 2 in. by 27 ft. 6 in. The first floor remains in the charge of the 'City Lands Committee.' On this floor is the Court Room, 43 ft. 7 in. by 27 ft. 8 in., which is nearly as large as the Old Council Chamber. It is fitted as a Court of Law, with bench, jury and witness boxes—all constructed so as to be easily removable. It is well lighted and ventilated, and panelled to the ceiling with oak. It is approached through the Aldermen's Ante-Room, but for the general public from the Ante-Lobby of the Council Chamber or from Church Alley, Basinghall Street, through a spacious waiting room, 40 ft. 10 in. by 14 ft. 2 in., well lit by large bay windows. This is also panelled in oak. Both this room and the Court Room contain some handsome wood carving executed by Mr. Gilbert Seale.

The second, third and fourth floors are used as offices, lavatories, &c. The building was designed by Mr. Sydney Perks, the City Surveyor.

The Aldermen sit in the 'Court Room' as Licensing Justices, and the Assessment Committee use the room for statutory meetings held in pursuance of the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869.

The waiting-room is provided for the use of counsel, witnesses and others who may be engaged in cases to be heard in the Courts or at the meetings of the Assessment Committee.

The "New" Council Chamber.

THE first stone was laid on the 30th April, 1883, and the first meeting within its walls was held on the 2nd October, 1884. It was built from the designs and under the superintendence of Sir Horace Jones, P.R.I.B.A., the City Architect, upon the north side of the Guildhall, and upon the site formerly occupied by the old Court of Exchequer, and the offices of the Chamberlain, Town Clerk and Architect.

Arranged round the corridor are marble busts of other distinguished men than those already mentioned, viz. : Granville Sharp (1824), *Chantrey*. On the back of Sharp's bust is this inscription :—

"To whom England owes the glorious verdict of her highest Court of Law, that the slave who sets his feet on British ground, becomes, at that instant, free."

The Earl of Shaftesbury (1886), *Merrett*; Thomas Clarkson (1839), *Behnes*; Henry Beaufoy, a benefactor to the City School (1844), *Calder Marshall*; Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the Savoy (1891), *Essex*. Then follow busts of others whom their fellow citizens have delighted to honour for their devotion to the interests of the City, viz. : Lord Mayors, Sir B. S. Phillips, *Merrett* (1885); Sir R. Carden, Bart., *Merrett* (1886); Sir A. Lusk, Bart., *McCarthy* (1888); Sir R. Fowler, Bart., *Merrett* (1891); Sir Polydore De Keyser, *Merrett* (1893); Richard Lambert Jones, a member of the Common Council (1820-1860), *Behnes* (1855); Thomas Henry Hall, a member of the Common Council (1857), *Durham* (1857); James Bunstone Bunning, City Architect (1865), *Durham*; Russell Gurney, "Recorder" (1883), *McCarthy*; Benjamin Scott, City Chamberlain, *Merrett* (1892); Sir J. B. Monckton, Town Clerk, *Raemakers* (1894); John Thomas Bedford, a member of the Common Council (1901), *Merrett*; with an inscription on the base, "He saved Epping Forest."

The building is duodecagonal in design. It is 54 feet in diameter, surrounded by a corridor 9 feet wide, above which is a gallery for the accommodation of the public and the press. The height from floor to the dome is 61 feet 6 inches; above this rises an oak

Names of the Sculptors are in Italics.

THE "NEW" COUNCIL CHAMBER.

lantern, the top of which is 81 feet 6 inches; this lights and ventilates the entire chamber. The entrance for the Lord Mayor and Aldermen is at the east end behind the chair, for the Members of the Common Council from the lobby and corridor, and for the public by stairs from Basinghall Street.

There is sitting accommodation for the Lord Mayor, 25 Aldermen, the Recorder and the Sheriffs, and the 206 Common Councilmen, in addition to the High Officers and the Clerks, who sit at the table below the dais. Special seats are provided for Chairmen of Committees. Division gangways run north and south of the Chamber.

The materials used in the construction of the building are Bath and Portland stone for the windows and dressings, &c. The walls are faced externally with Kentish rag. The columns and arches of the arcade are in polished Hopton Wood stone. The interior of the Dome is parcelled out by massive oak ribs, traceried lunettes, and twelve three-light clerestory windows, the central lights being filled in with figure subjects, representing the cardinal virtues; the panels immediately above these windows have artistic Frescoes representing the various trades and crafts of the following Livery Companies, with their Arms above tastefully placed in the lunettes. The Companies represented are the Armourers, Bakers, Barbers, Brewers, Brasiers, Clothworkers, Cutlers, Drapers, Dyers, Fishmongers, Girdlers, Goldsmiths, Grocers, Haberdashers, Ironmongers, Leathersellers, Mercers, Merchant-Taylors, Pewterers, Salters, Skinners, Tallow Chandlers, Vintners and Wax Chandlers. On the panels of either side of the windows are represented the flowers and fruits of the several months of the year together with the signs of the Zodiac. The building is lighted by an elaborate gilt pendant chandelier and brass standard lights, fitted originally for gas, but now with electric light, which was installed in 1889.

The twelve richly-canopied carved screens, which divide the chamber from the corridor, are executed in wainscot glazed with ornamental lead-lights, having the Arms of the various Livery Companies, viz.: Apothecaries, Basket Makers, Blacksmiths, Bowyers, Broderers, Butchers, Carpenters, Clockmakers, Coachmakers, Cooks, Coopers, Cordwainers, Curriers, Distillers,

THE COUNCIL CHAMBER. THE COMMON COUNCIL IN 1927.

Fanmakers, Farriers, Feltmakers, Fletchers, Founders, Framework Knitters, Fruiterers, Glass Sellers, Glaziers, Glovers, Gold and Silver Wire Drawers, Gunmakers, Horners, Inn-Holders, Joiners, Loriners, Makers of Playing Cards, Masons, Musicians, Needle Makers, Painter Stainers, Parish Clerks, Pattern Makers, Plasterers, Plumbers, Poulters, Saddlers, Scriveners, Shipwrights, Spectacle Makers, Stationers, Tinplate Workers, Turners, Tylers and Bricklayers, Upholders, Weavers, Wheelwrights and Woolmen. In the four niches are marble busts, of her late Majesty Queen Victoria (1855), and H.R.H. the late Prince Consort (1862) both by Joseph Durham, and the late King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, at the time (1863) Prince and Princess of Wales, by Marshall Wood and C. E. Van Derbosch (1871) respectively. Behind the Lord Mayor's Seat is a statue of George III., the work of Chantrey on the commission of the Corporation; it cost £3,089, and was placed (1815) in the Old Council Chamber in token of their sense of the King's "endearing and amiable qualities," whence on the opening of this chamber it was removed to its present site. On the left of the Lord Mayor's Seat is seen, on one of the pillars, a commemorative tablet inscribed as follows:—

ON THIS SITE STOOD
THE COUNCIL CHAMBER
(BUILT 1614, VACATED 1777, BURNT 1786),
WHEREIN CHARLES I. CAME TO DEMAND THE SURRENDER
OF THE FIVE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT,
ON THE 5TH JANUARY, 1641-2.

THIS RECORD IS PLACED
BY ORDER OF THE COMMON COUNCIL
OF THE 24TH JULY, 1890,
ON THE REPORT OF ITS LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

This incident has also been commemorated (1897) by a painting on a panel in the ambulatory of the Royal Exchange.

It has been customary, for many years, to show special respect to a Lord Mayor on taking his seat in the Council Chamber for the first time, by the members of the Court of Common Council appearing in full official costume—the Aldermen in scarlet, and the Commoners in mazarine blue gowns. On taking his seat, the Lord Mayor addresses the Court, expressing his confidence that the members of the Court

will, with their usual courtesy and good feeling, assist him in his duties in the chair, and abide by his ruling in matters of order, to which the "Chief Commoner," on behalf of the Court, makes a suitable reply. It may truly be said that the confidence the Lord Mayor places in the Court is seldom, if ever, misplaced.

Out of the northern lobby, down a few stairs, is a handsome room, which, with an addition to the Library, was built in 1899, and soon after was used in connection with the work of the City Imperial Volunteers, during the South African War. It is now called the C.I.V. Room, where many memorials of the regiment are preserved.

Leaving the Council Chamber, we pass to the end of the vestibule; on the left is the approach to the offices of the Chamberlain, the Town Clerk, and the Surveyor, and also to the various Committee Rooms. In the centre is the door (surmounted by an unique clock) opening to the Aldermen's Court Room; that, on the right, leads up the stairs to the Secondary's office, and to the Old Board Room of the late Commissioners of Sewers of the City, now in use by Committees of the Public Health Department, and down to the offices of the Public Health Department in Basinghall Street. At the left of the handsome waiting room is the new Court Room, occupying the site of the old Council Chamber.

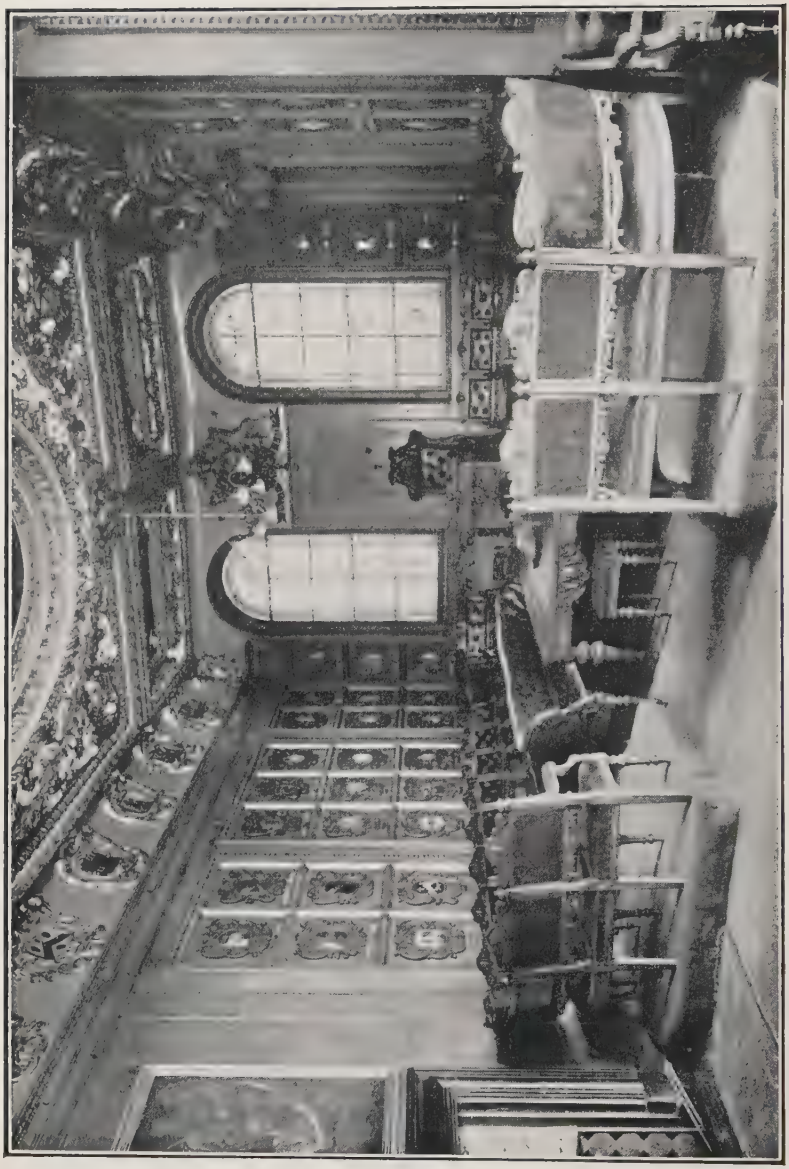
The Aldermen's Court Room.

THIS room may be appropriately described as the "Gilded Chamber;" as it is certainly the most sumptuously decorated and attractive apartment in the Guildhall. The room itself was probably built in the early part of the 17th century, and with other portions of the Guildhall suffered in the Great Fire of 1666. It was restored within a few years. By comparing the decorative work of the ceiling, the shields in the cornice, the City Arms, and the style of the doorways, with similar work to be seen in some of the Livery Companies' Halls (that were restored soon after the Fire) the date may be fairly ascribed to the years 1670-80. The gilded borderings and the modellings

of the quaint designs of animals and foliage are rich and tasteful, and must have been executed by an artist of exceptional ability. The paintings on the ceilings, added in 1727, were executed and presented by Sir James Thornhill, who also presented the painting over the black marble chimney-piece. The Corporation, in acknowledgment of his kindness, presented him with a gold cup of the value of £225. The painting in the centre of the ceiling, enclosed with an oval border, is intended to typify the old traditions of the city. The seated figure represents London, she wears a mural crown, and in her left hand grasps the civic shield. The figure behind is intended for Pallas, the daughter of Jupiter, and beneath her two little boys, one bearing upon his shoulder the City Sword, the other pointing to the Cap of Maintenance and the Mace that lie beneath her feet. There is an allegorical figure of Peace, who is represented as presenting an olive branch, and another figure of Plenty pouring out riches from her horn. There are two oblong compartments at each end of the ceiling, which contain youthful figures representative of the cardinal virtues, Prudence, Temperance, Justice, and Fortitude. The painting over the chimney-piece typifies London, Justice, Liberty and Truth. Over the door facing the Lord Mayor's chair appears the motto, "*Audi alteram partem*," one most appropriate when the purposes to which the room is devoted, are considered; over this a full City Arms, as described on page 139.

The shields in the cornice surrounding the chamber (twenty-eight in all) were possibly intended to contain the Arms of the twenty-six Aldermen and the two Sheriffs, but we have no means of definitely ascertaining whose Arms were originally painted thereon.

In 1807 the room seems to have been re-embellished, and the Arms of all the Aldermen who had served the office of Mayor, and who were then living, painted on the shields, the only exception being the Arms of Sir Watkin Lewes—who was Mayor in 1780, and who died in 1821—this shield is in the south-west corner—and the arms of Nathaniel Newnham—who was Mayor, 1782, and who died in 1810—which occupies the corresponding position in the opposite corner. The fourteen remaining vacant shields were afterwards filled in, as we see them now, with the Arms of successive Lord Mayors.



THE ALDERMEN'S COURT ROOM.

The following list gives the names and date of election of the Mayors whose Arms surround the cornice:—Sir Watkin Lewes, 1780; Nathaniel Newnham, 1782; Sir William Curtis, Bt., 1795; Sir Brook Watson, Bt., 1796; Sir John Wm. Anderson, Bt., 1797; Sir Richard Carr Glynn, Bt., 1798; Harvey Christian Combe, 1799; Sir William Staines, 1800; Sir John Eamer, 1801; Sir Charles Price, Bt., 1802; Sir John Perring, Bt., 1803; Sir James Shaw, Bt., 1805; Sir William Leighton, 1806; John Ansley, 1807; Sir Charles Flower, 1808; Thomas Smith, 1809; Joshua Jonathan Smith, 1810; Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter, Bt., 1811; George Scholey, 1812; Sir William Domville, Bt., 1813; Samuel Birch, 1814; Sir Matthew Wood, Bt., 1815-16; Christopher Smith, 1817; John Atkins, 1818; George Bridges, 1819; John Thomas Thorpe, 1820; Christopher Magnay, 1821; Sir William Heygate, Bt., 1822.

The Royal Arms over the Chair were put up at the same time that the 28 shields were commenced to be painted (1807). The Union with Ireland had taken place, as the Irish Harp is in its position in the third quarter of the Arms, and on the Shield are the Arms of Hanover ensigned with the "Electoral Bonnet"; this "Bonnet" was only used in England in connection with the Arms between 1801 and 1816. After this time, until the death of William IV. the Royal Crown took its place.

An heraldic description of these Arms may be found interesting. It is as follows:—Per pale and per chevron (1) *gules*, two lions of England for Brunswick; (2) *or*, semée of hearts a lion rampant *azure*, for Lunenburg; (3) *gules*, a horse courant, *argent*, for Westphalia; (4) over all on an inescutcheon *gules*, the golden crown of Charlemagne.

It is probable that, in 1823, the windows behind the chair were remodelled, and the various Arms commenced to be painted on the glass, and continued year by year, until all the panes were full; as was also the case in later years with the windows in the north-east corner of the room. The windows behind the chair contain the Arms of Robert Waithman, elected 1823; John Garratt, 1824; William Venables, 1825; Anthony Brown, 1826; Matthias Prime Lucas, 1827; William Thompson, 1828; John Crowder, 1829; Sir John Kay, Bt., 1830-1; Sir Peter Laurie, 1832; Charles Farebrother, 1833; Henry Winchester, 1834; Wm. Taylor Copeland, 1835; Thomas

Kelly, 1836; Sir John Cowan, Bt., 1837; Samuel Wilson, 1838; Sir Chapman Marshall, 1839. The large window opposite the chimney-piece contains the Arms of Thomas Johnson, 1840; Sir John Pirie, Bt., 1841; John Humphrey, 1842; Sir William Magnay, Bt., 1843; Michael Gibbs, 1844; John Johnson, 1845; Sir George Carroll, 1846; Jno. Kinnersley Hooper, 1847; Sir James Duke, Bt., 1848; Thomas Farncomb, 1849; Sir John Musgrove, Bt., 1850; William Hunter, 1851, Thomas Challis, 1852; Thomas Sidney, 1853; Sir Francis G. Moon, Bt., 1845; David Salomons, 1855; T. Quested Finnis, 1856; Sir Robert W. Carden, 1857; David Williams Wire, 1858; John Carter, 1859; William Cubitt, 1860-1; W. Anderson Rose, 1862; William Lawrence, 1863; Warren S. Hale, 1864. The upper part of the window contains the Arms of Benjamin Samuel Phillips, 1865; Sir Thomas Gabriel, Bt., 1866; William Ferneley Allen, 1867; James Clarke Lawrence, 1868; Robert Besley, 1869; Thomas Dakin, 1870; Sir Sills J. Gibbons, Bt., 1871; Sir Sydney H. Waterlow, 1872; Sir Andrew Lusk, Bt., 1873. On either side of the entrance at the east end of the Chamber are six panels carved in wood, each of a different design. On these panels are the Arms of David H. Stone, 1874; W. J. R. Cotton, 1875; Sir Thomas White, 1876; Sir Thomas S. Owden, 1877; Sir Charles Whetham, 1878; Sir Francis W. Truscott, 1879; Sir William McArthur, K.C.M.G., 1880; Sir J. Whittaker Ellis, Bt., 1881; Sir Henry E. Knight, 1882; Robert Nicholas Fowler, 1883-85; George S. Nottage, 1884; Sir John Staples, K.C.M.G., 1885.

On the right of the Chair is a series of carved panels of the same character as those just described, containing the Arms of Sir Reginald Hanson, Bt., 1886; Sir Polydore De Keyser, 1887; Sir J. Whitehead, Bt., 1888; Sir Henry Isaacs, 1889; Sir Joseph Savory, Bt., 1890; Sir David Evans, K.C.M.G., 1891; Sir Stuart Knill, Bt., 1892; Sir George Tyler, Bt., 1893; Sir Joseph Renals, Bt., 1894; Sir Walter Wilkin, K.C.M.G., 1895; Sir George F. Faudel-Phillips, Bt., G.C.I.E., 1896; Sir Horatio David Davies, K.C.M.G., 1897; Sir John Voce Moore, 1898; Sir Alfred Newton, Bt., 1899; Sir Frank Green, Bt., 1900; The Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Cockfield Dimsdale, Bt., K.C.V.O., 1901; Sir Marcus Samuel, Bt.,[1] 1902; Sir James T. Ritchie, Bt., 1903; Sir John

[1] Created Viscount Bearsted of Maidstone, 15th June, 1921.

Pound, Bt., 1904; Sir Walter Vaughan Morgan, Bt., 1905; Sir William Purdie Treloar, Bt., 1906; Sir John Charles Bell, Bt., 1907; Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bt., 1908; Sir John Knill, Bt., 1909; The Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Vezey Strong, K.C.V.O., 1910; Sir Thomas Boor Crosby, M.D., 1911; Sir David Burnett, Bt., 1912; Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Bt., 1913; Sir Charles Johnston, Bt., 1914; Sir Charles Cheers Wakefield, Bt., 1915; Sir William Henry Dunn, Bt., 1916; Sir Charles Augustin Hanson, Bt., 1917; Sir Horace Brooks Marshall,[2] 1918; Sir Edward Ernest Cooper, Bt., 1919; Sir James Roll, Bt., 1920; Sir John James Baddeley, Bt., 1921; Sir Edward Cecil Moore, Bt., 1922; Sir Louis Arthur Newton, Bt., 1923; Sir Alfred Louis Bower, Bt., 1924; Sir William Pryke, 1925. Immediately over the Lord Mayor's seat is the "rest" for the Sword of State. In front of the Chair is a table, around which sit the principal officers of the Court. The seats for the twenty-five other Aldermen, the Recorder, and the two Sheriffs, are placed round the Chamber. The seats are allotted according to seniority—the Senior Alderman sitting on the left of the Lord Mayor, the Recorder sitting on the immediate right, and the other Aldermen on the right and left according to seniority; the name of each being placed on the back of the chair. The Sheriffs sit, one at either side, at the end of the rows of seats.

Returning by the way he came, the visitor should cross the great Hall, and pass through the Porch, outside of which, on the left, is the entrance to

The Art Gallery.

THIS Gallery was established by the Corporation in 1885 (on the motion of Mr. Henry Clarke, a prominent member of the Common Council), and was formally opened free to the public in 1886. Many works have been presented to the Gallery since its establishment, among the Donors being the Drapers, Goldsmiths, Salters, and Vintners' Companies, Briton Riviere, R.A., Professor Tuxen (of Copenhagen), Sir Edward Durning Lawrence, Mr. Henry Clarke, who presented the fine painting by Andrew Gow, R.A., of the late

[2] Created Baron Marshall of Chipstead, 19th January, 1921.

Queen Victoria visiting St. Paul's Cathedral on the occasion of her Diamond Jubilee (1897), and Sir John Gilbert, R.A., by whom the Gallery has been enriched by sixteen important works executed by himself, five being in oil and eleven in water colours, and those bequeathed by his brother, Mr. George Gilbert, 54 in number, and the large bequest of Mr. Chas. Gassiot, numbering 127 paintings, chiefly of the British School.

Among the more important works are portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds and Sir Thos. Laurence, the "Murder of Rizzio" by John Opie; the Banquet in the Guildhall when in 1814 the Czar Nicholas of Russia and the King of Prussia attended, painted by William Daniell, R.A.; Edward Armitage's "Herodias' Daughter," and examples of Constable, Nasmyth, T. S. Cooper, F. Goodall, Landseer, Leader, W. L. Wyllie, J. Phillip, Arnesby Brown, H. S. Tuke, Albert Goodwin, H. Lathange, Lady Alma Tadema, G. F. Watts, and other world-known artists.

The notable picture by J. H. F. Bacon, A.R.A., depicting the return of the City Imperial Volunteers from South Africa, was the gift of Mr. C. Bartholomew, in 1902; and following this came the presentation of a series of fine water-colour drawings by Albert Goodwin, R.W.S., by Miss Evelyn McGhee, and from Mr. Joseph Pennell thirty-one etchings by him of well-known spots in London. By the bequest of Mr. J. T. Slater, of Wood Street, some excellent water colours and five oil paintings were added to the Gallery, and then by public subscription twenty works by the late J. M. Swan, R.A., were acquired, in oil, water colour, and bronze.

Often acquisitions has been the gift, by a few subscribers, of the remarkable pre-Raphaelite painting by W. S. Burton, entitled, "The Wounded Cavalier," exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1856; "The Burgesses of Calais," by H. Holiday, the gift of Mr. R. W. Allars; "An Incident in the Plague of London," by F. W. W. Topham, presented by the Artist; "The Thames from Richmond Hill," by Sir Ernest Waterlow, the gift of Lady Waterlow; and "On the Bank of an African River," by Briton Riviere, bequeathed by the Artist. Following these have been the portraits of Field-Marshal Earl Haig and Admiral Earl Beatty, by A. Chevalier Tayer, the

gifts of Mr. William Lund; "Ariadne in Naxos." by G. F. Watts, R.A., and "The Woodman's Daughter." by Millais, presented by the Viscount Bearsted, Alderman of the Ward of Bridge-without; and "Israel in Egypt," by Sir Edward Poynter, Bart., presented by Sir George Touche, Bart., Sheriff 1915, Alderman of Walbrook Ward 1915-1921.

The famous picture of "The Music Lesson," by Lord Leighton, P.R.A., was presented by the Viscount Bearsted in 1925, followed by "Outskirts of a Wood," a valuable work by J. B. Corot, the gift of Mr. G. N. Stevens, "The Eve of St. Agnes," by Holman Hunt, given by Ald. Sir Charles Wakefield, Bt., Sir George Touche, Bt., and Mr. Sheriff Francis Agar; the portrait of Lady Lavery, by Sir John Lavery, R.A., the gift of Lady Cunard; the Coronation Luncheon in the Guildhall, in 1911, at which their Majesties the King and Queen were present, by S. J. Solomon, R.A., given by the late Hon. John Wanamaker; "The Entombment," by B. Cesiri, given by the Dowager Lady Newton; "The Edge of the Wood," by J. MacWhirter, R.A., the gift of Mrs. H. J. Solomon; and a celebrated work of cliffs and sea by Peter Graham, R.A., purchased by the Corporation out of its corporate funds.

The full-length, life-size portraits of the Judges (page 85), painted in the 17th century, hang in the Gallery.

The sculptor's art is represented by a marble statue of Sir Henry Irving (1890) by *Onslow Ford, R.A.*, and by marble busts of H.M. King Edward VII. and H.M. Queen Alexandra by *Walter Merrett;* these last were given by Alderman Sir Vansittart Bowater, Bart., M.P. The latest additions in sculpture are a bronze group of "A Mighty Hunter before the Lord" by *Briton Riviere*, the gift of his widow, and the famous marble bust of "Clytie" by *G. F. Watts,* the gift of the Lady Battersea.

In 1890 the Gallery was enlarged, and previous to the re-arrangement therein of the Corporation's own collection, a Loan Exhibition of Pictures was held. It was open to the public for three months, and was visited by 109,000 persons. Similar Exhibitions have been held in every succeeding year (excepting 1905) to 1907 inclusive, with an aggregate attendance of 2,839,523 persons. A further Exhibition was held in 1915,

consequent on the war, of naval and military works, in which the French Government so co-operated that over fifty great examples were contributed from the Louvre, the Palace of Versailles and the Luxembourg, an unprecedented step on the part of the authorities of those galleries. The exhibition was attended by 300,330 persons during the three months it was open. At all these Exhibitions the admission was free, and the whole expense defrayed by the Corporation out of its private funds, with the exception of the Exhibition of 1904, which was defrayed by the Irish Authorities. The object of the Exhibitions is to show to the general public many distinguished works of art from private collections, which would, probably, never have been seen by the bulk of the people, except under the auspices of such a body as the Corporation. Many of the pictures also, which the Corporation were able to place on view, had never before been publicly exhibited, and the opportunity of again seeing many of them in public is remote. The Gallery was further enlarged by an additional room in 1901, and again in 1923. It is open daily, free of charge, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. in summer and 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in winter.

Passing from the Gallery, the visitor will find himself by the side of the Porch in which is the corridor leading (on the right) to the Library. In this corridor will be seen on the walls many rare prints and photographs, and also the large original designs for tapestry by Richard Beavis. The subjects are: "The Solemn Joust on London Bridge, between Scotch and English Champions, David de Lyndesaye, Earl of Crawford, and Lord de Welles, A.D. 1390," and "Robert Fitz-Walter receiving the City's Banner from the Lord Mayor, on the steps of St. Paul's Cathedral, A.D. 1250." The actual tapestries, with two other subjects, were ordered by the Corporation at a cost of £1,405 from the Windsor Tapestry Works, and now hang in the Mansion House. At the top of the flight of steps, on the right, is a stone statue of Charles II., and, on the left, one of Sir John Cutler, a benefactor of the College of Physicians. These statues were erected on the façade of the old College in Warwick Lane, Cathedral, A.D. 1250." The actual tapestries, with two other subjects, were ordered by the Corporation at a cost of £1,450 from the Windsor Tapestry Works, and now hang in the Mansion House. At the top of the flight of steps, on the right, is a stone statue

of Charles II., and, on the left, one of Sir John Cutler, a benefactor of the College of Physicians. These statues were erected on the façade of the old College in Warwick Lane, built by Wren in 1676, and were presented to the Corporation when that building was demolished in 1873. Facing the visitor is the Newspaper Room, in which is the entrance to

The Library.

THE first mention of a Library at the Guildhall is contained in the following extracts from the records of the Corporation, the original being in Latin:—

"Item the same day [to wit the 27th September, A° 4 Henry VI., 1425] it was granted by the said Mayor and Aldermen and Commonalty that the new House or Library, which the said executors [to wit of the testament of Richard Whityngton] and the executors of William Bury made near the Guildhall, and the custody of the same, together with the chambers built underneath the same, should be in the disposition and management of the said executors; in such manner that all and everything, which the same executors should think to be prudent touching the placing the books or doing other matters, shall be done and executed as fully and perfectly as if they had been ordained by the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty."

The building thus erected was a separate structure, situated on the south side of the Guildhall Chapel: it is described in a schedule of the possessions of the Guildhall College, dated 24th July, 1549, 3 Edward VI., as

"a certen house nexte unto the sam Chapell apperteynyng called the Library, all waies res'ved for studente to resorte unto, wt three chambres under nithe the saide library, which library being covered wt Slate is valued together wt the Chambres at xiijs. iiijd."

From the same document we learn that,

"the saied library is a house appointed by the saied Maior and cominalitie for. . resorte of all students for their education in Divine Scriptures."

The noble liberality of Richard Whitington and William Bury, the founders of the Library, was well supported by Whitington's executor, John Carpenter, the learned Common Clerk, compiler of the "Liber Albus" and founder of the City of London School, who left, by his will, such

". . . good or rare books [as] may seem necessary to the common library at Guildhall, for the profit of the students there, and those discoursing to the common people"

John Stow, writing of the Guildhall Chapel, gives the following account of this old Library and its destruction:—

"Adioyning to this chappell on south side was sometime a fayre and large librarie, furnished with bookes, pertaining to the Guildhall and colledge: these bookes (as it is said) were in the raigne of Edward the 6 sent for by Edward, Duke of Sommerset, Lord Protector, with promise to be restored shortly: men laded from thence three Carriers with them, but neuer returned. This librarie was builded by the executors of R. Whittington, and by William Burie: the armes of Whittington are placed on the one side in the stone worke, and two letters, to wit, W. and B. for William Burie, on the other side: it is now lofted through, and made a store house for clothes."

No reference in contemporary records to this act of spoliation is to be found, but it probably happened in 1549. These priceless manuscripts and books disappeared completely, and no definite clue to their further wanderings has ever been established.

From 1550 to 1824 is a long stretch, but it was not until the latter year that any steps were taken by the Corporation to re-establish their Library. The second founder was Mr. Richard Lambert Jones, for many years a respected member of the Common Council for the Ward of Cripplegate Without, who for 19 years was Chairman of the first Library Committee. On the 8th April, 1824, upon his motion, the Court of Common Council unanimously referred it to a Special Committee "to inquire and examine into the best mode of arranging and carrying into effect, in the Guildhall, a Library of all matters relating to this City, the Borough of Southwark, and the County of Middlesex, and to report thereon to this Court." Not long after, the Committee reported, recommending that the rooms then occupied by the Irish Society, in the east wing of the front of the Guildhall, should be adapted for the purposes of the new Library, and that meanwhile the front room by the Exchequer Court should be used as a temporary depository. From this time the growth of the Library, though at first not rapid, has been steady and continuous, and marked at intervals by acquisitions of importance. In May, 1843, the autograph signature of Shakespeare, attached to the purchase-deed of a house in Blackfriars, dated 10th March, 1612, was bought at a sale in Messrs. Evans' rooms in Pall Mall for £145, and thus secured to the Library. In 1847, Mr. Philip Salomons presented to the Library a valuable collection of about 400 Hebrew

books, for which the special thanks of the Court of Common Council were voted to him. A portion of the munificent bequest of £1,000 left in 1873 by his brother, Alderman Sir David Salomons, Bart., was applied to increasing the Hebrew Library, and adding thereto a collection of works illustrating the history and present condition of the Jews throughout the world.

The time at length came when the Guildhall Library was to be provided with a home more suitable to its needs and importance, and more favourable to its future growth. In 1869, the Court of Common Council resolved to erect a new Library and Museum. The total cost exceeded £100,000. The yearly attendance of readers and visitors rose at once from 14,316 in 1868, the last year of the old Library, to 173,559 in 1874, the first complete year of the new. The lapse of fifty-nine years since the opening of the new Library—years of great progress in all respects—has severely taxed the capacity even of the present building. The total number of visitors in 1920 was 477,498, of whom 34,900 were readers in the Library, 302,776 in the Newspaper Room, and 124,561 visitors to the Museum. The number of books at the 31st December, 1925, amounted to 131,491 volumes, besides 60,851 pamphlets and 14,667 manuscripts.

The Library is particularly rich in the following subjects: The history and topography of London and Middlesex; British topography, including histories of counties, cities, towns, and parishes; publications of literary, scientific and archæological societies; genealogical and heraldic works, including parish registers, heralds' visitations and pedigrees; British history and biography; English poetry; dictionaries and grammars of foreign languages; archæology; architecture and costume; technical and scientific works; manuscripts and early printed books.

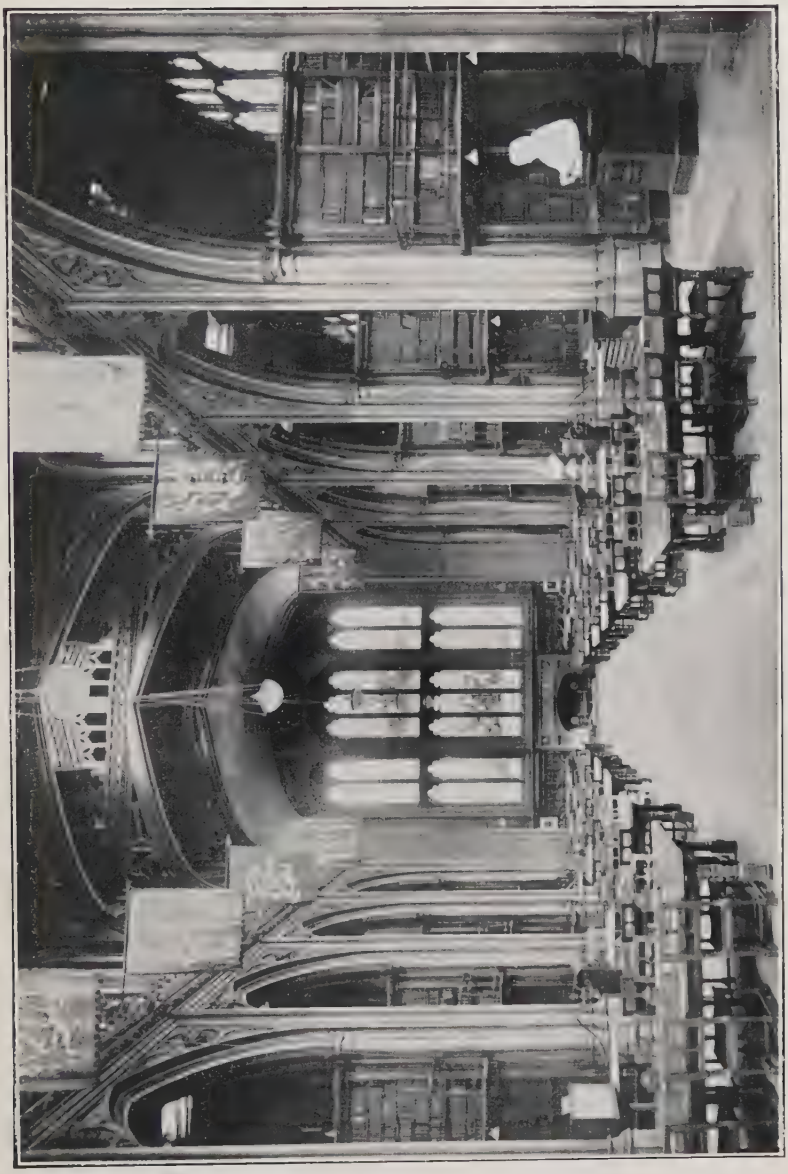
The vast series of prints and drawings relating to London and its suburbs has lately been augmented by important additions from the "Gardner" Collection and other sources.

The Guildhall Library also possesses the Libraries of the Livery Companies of the Clockmakers, Gardeners, Spectacle Makers, and Cooks, the Library of the Dutch Church in Austin Friars, and the Willshire bequest of early prints and books relating to, or illustrative of, the art of engraving. The Library is indebted to the generosity of Mr. J. Pierpont

Morgan for copies of the beautifully illustrated catalogues of his collections of pictures, miniatures, jewels and works of art, and early printed books, and also for a copy of Curtis's "History of the North American Indian."

The Library and Museum lie at the east end of Guildhall, and occupy the site of some old and dilapidated houses formerly fronting Basinghall Street and extending back to Guildhall. The total frontage of the new buildings to this street is 150 feet, and the depth upwards of 100 feet. The structure consists mainly of two rooms or halls, placed one over the other, with newspaper, committee and muniment rooms adjoining them. The entrances to the building are by a corridor from the Porch of Guildhall and by a Porch, having wrought iron entrance-gates, in Basinghall Street. The building was erected in 1873 from the designs, and under the superintendence, of the late Sir Horace Jones, the Architect of the Corporation. The style of architecture is perpendicular Gothic, in accordance with that of Guildhall. The following is an architectural description:—

The principal Library is 100 feet long, 65 feet wide and 50 feet in height, divided into nave and aisles; the latter form fourteen bays, fitted with oak book cases. This room is well lighted, the clerestory over arcade of the nave, with the large windows at the north and south ends, together with those in the aisles, transmitting a flood of light to every corner of the room. The beautiful roof comprises arched ribs, which are supported by the Arms of the twelve great City Companies, with the addition of those of the Leathersellers' and Broderers', and also the Royal and City Arms. The timbers are richly moulded, and the spandrels filled in with tracery. There are three large louvres for lighting the roof and providing ventilation. The aisle roofs, the timbers of which are also richly wrought, have louvres over each bay, and at night are lighted by means of electric light clusters suspended from each of these louvres. Electric light is now supplied throughout the whole building. Each spandrel of the arcade has, next the nave, a sculptured head, representing History, Poetry, Printing, Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, Philosophy, Law, Medicine, Music, Astronomy, Geography, Natural History, and Botany, the several personages chosen to illustrate these subjects being Stow, Camden, Shakespeare, Milton, Gutenberg, Caxton,



THE PRINCIPAL LIBRARY.

William of Wykeham, Christopher Wren, Michael Angelo, Flaxman, Holbein, Hogarth, Bacon, Locke, Coke, Blackstone, Harvey, Sydenham, Purcell, Handel, Galileo, Newton, Columbus, Raleigh, Linnæus, Cuvier, Ray, and Gerard. There are three fireplaces in this room. That at the north end, executed in D'Aubigny stone, is very elaborate in detail, the frieze consists of a panel of painted tiles, the subject being an architectonic design of a procession of the Arts and Sciences, with the City of London in the centre, emblematised by an enlarged representation of the obverse of the Common Seal of the City, c. 1225. The quatrefoil panels on either side have sculptured heads of Carpenter, the founder of the City of London School, and of Chaucer, the 'Father of English Poetry.' Two chimney pieces at the south end are also carved and foliated with the words "Anno Domini MDCCCLXXII." on the frieze of one, and "Domine Dirige Nos," the City motto, on the other, surmounted in both instances with the Royal, City, Middlesex, Westminster, and Southwark shields of Arms. The screens by the sides of these fireplaces are executed in oak, the panels being inlaid with coloured foreign woods, and the bases of the screens forming dwarf book-cases, which are fitted to receive large folio books. Nearly two hundred readers can be accommodated.

On State occasions, the Lord Mayor receives the distinguished guests in this room, which, from its spaciousness and light appearance, enhances the brilliance of such assemblages.

The Stained Glass Windows.

Considering the purpose of the building, the stained glass in it required a special treatment, so as to admit as much light as possible, consistent with a decorative effect; consequently a large amount of white glass has been introduced and the colour concentrated.

The large North Window of seven lights, divided by a transom, is the gift of some of the inhabitants of the Ward of Aldersgate. It has two major subjects, or pictures, in rich colours, and eight single figures.

The subject, occupying the three upper centre lights, is the Introduction of Printing into England, and represents Caxton and his Printing Press in the Almonry at Westminster. The principal or centre figure represents the great Printer showing

his works to King Edward the Fourth and the Abbot of Westminster. Wynkyn de Worde is engaged at the Press, pulling a proof; Pynson is carrying a forme; in the background a boy is engaged mulling the ink. The four side figures are Gutenberg, who was the first to conceive the idea of printing from movable types; Wynkyn de Worde, foreman to Caxton; Pynson, one of his workmen, who succeeded him in his business, and subsequently became the king's printer; and Bishop Coverdale, the translator of the Bible into English. The treatment of these figures is what

Photo by the Sandell Plate Co. Ld.

THE NORTH WINDOW.

is termed grisaille, so as to complement the colours in the centre group. The subject in the three lower centre lights is Richard de Bury, Bishop of Durham, purchasing the Library of the Abbot of St. Albans for fifty pounds' weight of silver. This, also, is in rich colours, and the four side figures, like the upper ones, are in grisaille, on a silver quarry ground. The figures represent Whitington and Gresham, both founders of libraries in this City, Stow, the first City historian, and Milton. Below is a representation of the old Aldersgate.

The Clerestory contains twenty-eight windows, having two lights each, in which are represented the symbols of the Planets, also Night and Day, upon a grisaille quarry ground. The aisles are lighted by fourteen windows of three lights each, having the Signs of the Zodiac, also on quarry grounds, with labels running across, containing short quotations from the works of Shakespeare.

The South Window contains the armorial bearings of several of the minor Livery Companies, by whom the window was presented. The window contains seven lights, and tracery consisting of the Royal Badges and some conventional ornaments. Each light contains the Arms of three Companies, the Arms being placed in the following order:—

First Row.—Dyers, Brewers, Leathersellers, Pewterers, Barbers, Cutlers, and Bakers.

Second Row.—Wax Chandlers, Tallow Chandlers, Armourers and Brasiers, Girdlers, Butchers, Saddlers and Carpenters.

Third Row.—Cordwainers, Founders, Broderers, Coopers, Joiners, Cooks, and Stationers.

In the Library is a fine marble bust of the poet Tennyson, by *F. J. Williamson*. This was executed for the Corporation in 1893, the year after Lord Tennyson's death. A Memorial of another great English poet and London citizen has also found an appropriate place in the Library. Here, through the generous gift of the late Alderman Sir Reginald Hanson, Bart., LL.D., F.S.A., Lord Mayor, 1886–7, a fine bust of Chaucer, by *Sir George Frampton, R.A.*, commemorates the 500th anniversary of the death of the poet and the 30 years' connection of the donor with the Guildhall Library as a Member of its Committee and a former Chairman.

The idea of hanging banners of the City Livery Companies in the Great Hall has been extended to the Library, and thanks to the liberality of the Companies of Brewers, Barbers, Cutlers, Wax Chandlers, Tallow Chandlers, Butchers, Saddlers, Carpenters, Cordwainers, Painters, Plumbers, and Innholders, their banners are now displayed here.

Adjoining the Library, on the east side, is the Committee Room, which is lighted by windows looking on to Basinghall

Street, and has a very richly moulded waggon-headed roof, the principal ribs of which are supported on stone corbels, bearing the shields of Arms of the several members of the Committee specially appointed for the erection of this building. The windows in this room are filled with glass in hexagonal quarries, each having a varied object of animal, bird, or flowers, and medallions representing the four Seasons, the Elements, Printing, Engraving, Time, &c. In the centre window are the Arms of Sir Sills John Gibbons, Bart., Sir Thomas Dakin, and Robert Besley, Esq., during whose mayoralties the building was erected.

In the main corridor leading to the Library from the Guildhall Porch will be seen a cabinet containing an exhibition of playing cards, belonging to the Makers of Playing Cards' Company, and upon the walls are shown prints and engravings, which are changed from time to time, relating to London.

The Newspaper Room.

At the south end of the Library is a commodious apartment, 70 feet in length by 24 feet wide, lighted by a stained glass window in the S.W. corner, and also by sky-lights in the roof. The subject of the window is the "School of Philosophy," taken from Raphael's celebrated mural painting; the principal personages represented are Plato, Aristotle, Archimedes. Socrates, Zoroaster, Alcibiades and Pythagoras. It was presented in 1872 by Baron Lionel de Rothschild, then one of the Members of Parliament for the City of London. This room contains the commercial section of the Library, consisting of British and foreign directories, annual handbooks, daily newspapers, and trade journals.

Passing through the Newspaper Room, there is in the east lobby a valuable collection of watches and watch and clockwork, which, by agreement with the Worshipful Company of Clockmakers, has been deposited here for public inspection. The collection clearly illustrates the progress of the art of watch-making from its commencement. The collection embraces numerous specimens of the works of the most celebrated makers of past times in clock, chronometer and watch work. Amongst these may be mentioned the celebrated John Harrison, the "Father of Chronometry," as he has been called, one of whose earliest productions, a wooden long clock, and his latest

achievement, the duplicate of the chronometer which secured for him the reward of £20,000 offered by the Board of Longitude in accordance with the Act of Parliament of the 12th Queen Anne, 1714, are to be found here, whilst examples of the highest interest of the works of Edward East, Tompion, Graham, Mudge, Daniel Quare, Larkham Kendall, Langley Bradley, Ellicott, the Arnolds, the Brockbanks, Vulliamy, the Frodshams, and others are also included. The specimens are remarkable in respect of the movements, as evidencing the progress of the horological art, and for their workmanship, and as regards the cases, for their artistic excellence. Many of these specimens were presented to the Company by the late Rev. H. L. Nelthropp, M.A., F.S.A. Master (1893 and 1894).

Passing hence down the handsome stone staircase, we notice three finely sculptured stone statues. These were probably executed in the seventeenth century, and erected in the front of the old Chapel in Guildhall Yard. Much uncertainty exists as to the persons they are supposed to represent, but there is good reason to believe that the male figures are Edward VI. and Charles I.; but there is greater divergence of opinion as to the female figure. On the whole, the probability is that it represents Henrietta Maria, the consort of Charles I. In the case under the window are: (1) Medals struck by order of the Corporation from 1831-1902; (2) Medals and Badges of the Livery Companies; (3) Badges used on State occasions, by members of committees, etc., from 1829 to date. Facsimiles of charters of Livery Companies and copies of illuminated addresses presented to distinguished personages adorn the walls. The stained glass window on the staircase is worthy of attention. It contains the Arms of the following Companies:—Painters, Plumbers, Poulters, Tylers and Bricklayers, Scriveners, Turners, Loriners, Bowyers, Spectacle Makers, Wheelwrights, Masons, Coach and Coach Harness Makers, Glass Sellers, Clockmakers and Plasterers.

In the course of this brief sketch, it has been abundantly shown with what anxious care the Corporation and its Library Committee have laboured to make the Guildhall Library worthy of its name, and as useful as possible to the public at large. It is worthy of note that this Library was the pioneer of the Free Library movement; for many years there has been no restriction to the admittance of the public.

The Library and Newspaper Room are opened daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

At the bottom of the staircase on the right is the entrance from Basinghall Street, and on the left, after descending a broad staircase, we find ourselves in the Museum, the floor of which is level with the ancient Crypt of the Guildhall, with which it directly communicates, and is consequently somewhat below the present level of Basinghall Street. This room, divided into nave and aisles, is 83 feet long and 64 feet wide, and has a clear height of 20 feet. It thus forms an imposing receptacle for the archæological treasures of the City. The large fire-proof muniment rooms on this floor hold some of the valuable archives of the City.

The Museum.

THIS collection of antiquities is almost entirely composed of 'finds' within the City walls, and comprises objects discovered during the excavations for New London Bridge approaches, the Post Office, and the Royal Exchange, 1825-40, and in later years from excavations, often of great depth, for public and other buildings and for underground railways.

One of the most striking objects is the superb Roman mosaic pavement, 20 feet long and 13 feet 6 inches wide, found in Bucklersbury (close to the Mansion House) at a depth of 19 feet below the present surface. It is in an almost perfect state of preservation. There are also examples of mosaic pavements found in Cheapside, Leadenhall Street, and other places, besides many other interesting relics of the Roman occupation, such as memorial statues, monuments, pottery, lamps, needles, bronzes, &c.

The Museum is very rich in relics of mediæval times, and contains specimens of pottery, bronzes, armour, swords and daggers of various kinds, and leather work, including a series of shoes, illustrative of the changes of fashion in different periods. In addition to the many exhibits valuable to the antiquarian student, there are others that will be found interesting to the general visitor, such as the sword of the French commander at the Battle of the Nile, presented to the City, in a characteristic letter by Nelson, which is also shown. One

case contains a fine collection of jewellery which formed part of the stock of a goldsmith of the period Elizabeth—James I. This was discovered during excavations at the corner of Friday Street in 1912, and was obtained by virtue of the City's ancient right to treasure trove. Another notable exhibit is the silver-gilt and other seventeenth century plate from the Church of St. Katherine Cree. There is a curious collection of old London signs, chiefly carved on stone, most of them dating from the rebuilding of the City after the Great Fire. Space will not permit of mention of more than a few of the most striking :—the 'Boar's Head' from Eastcheap (Falstaff's trysting-place); the 'Three Crowns' from Lambeth Hill; 'George and the Dragon' from George Yard; the 'Cock and Bottle' from Cannon Street; the 'Dolphin' from the old Royal Exchange; the 'Goose and Gridiron' from St. Paul's Churchyard; and two versions of the 'Bull and Mouth' from St. Martin's-le-Grand. The larger of these was placed over the front entrance of one of the most famous of the old coaching inns—the 'Bull and Mouth.' A figure of a bull appears within a large open mouth, on either side are bunches of grapes, above, the Arms of Christ's Hospital on whose ground the inn stood, while a bust of Edward VI. surmounts the whole. On the lower portion is a tablet containing the following doggerel couplet:—

"Milo the Cretonian an ox slew with his fist,
And ate it up at one meal—ye gods! what a glorious twist!"

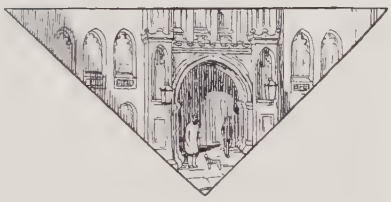
The other version was placed over the back entrance in Angel Street to the inn yard, and consists of a bull, nearly half life-size, standing over an immense gaping mouth. Other interesting exhibits are a fireplace from an old mansion in Lime Street, and a wooden figure of Time with scythe and hour-glass, from the Church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, probably carved by 'Saunders' of Gog and Magog fame.

The Eastern Crypt (1411-25) was thrown open to the public for the first time on 8th August, 1910, and now forms an admirable adjunct to the Museum, being connected therewith by means of an oak-panelled passage way. Around the walls have been arranged a white marble Roman sarcophagus found at Clapton, 1867, two Roman stone coffins found near Fleet Lane and in Bishopsgate Street, groups of architectural remains,

being fragments of Roman sculptured stones found in a bastion of London Wall, Camomile Street, a perfect specimen of Roman burial, consisting of an amphora, cinerary urn, &c., found in Great Alie Street, Whitechapel, 1904, a 13th century stone coffin found beneath the Guildhall Chapel, with an inscription (translated)—"Godfrey the trumpeter lies here. God have many mercy upon his soul," and a lead coffin, shaped to fit the body, on the site of the monastery of the Augustine Friars, Austin Friars.

An illustrated catalogue of the collection is on sale, and can be obtained in the Museum.

The Museum is open daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (October to March, 4 p.m.).

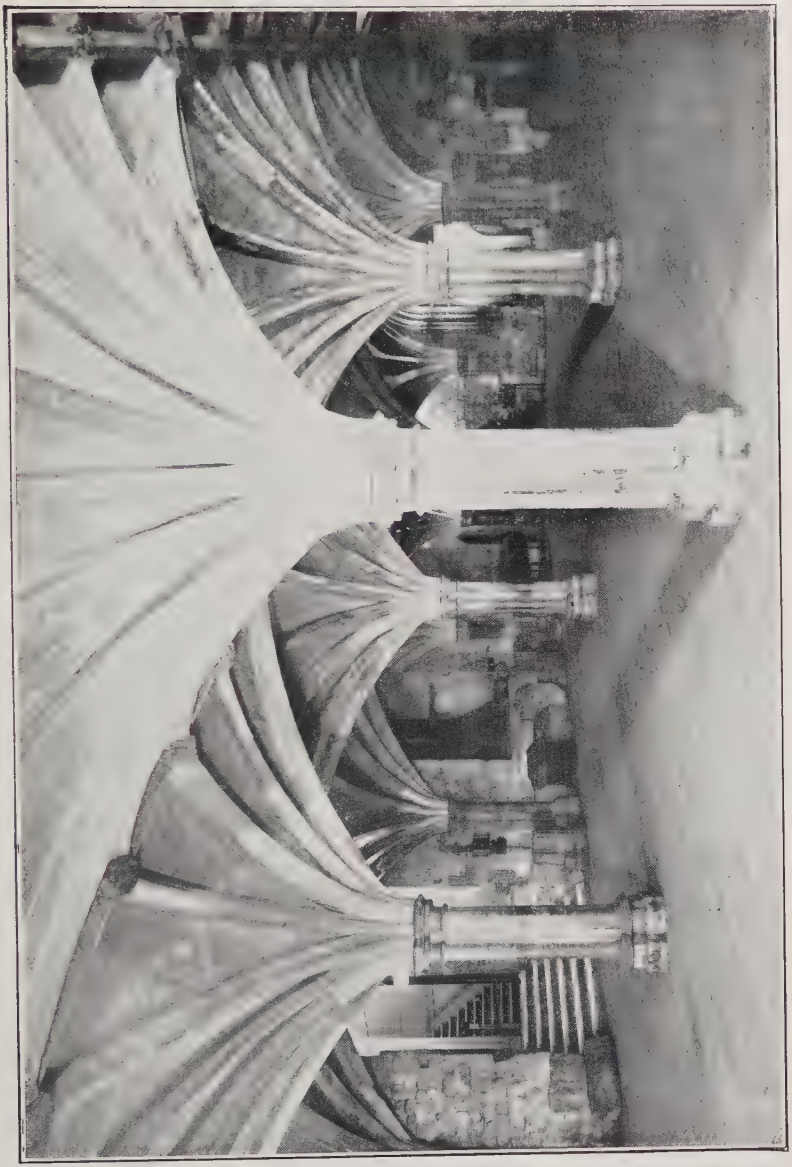


The Crypt of Guildhall.

THE public entrance to the Crypt is through a fine, bold doorway under the small gallery on the north side of the east end of the Hall. On passing down the modern staircase, the Eastern Crypt is seen in all its massive and elegant design. The whole of the Crypt is of the same date as the Great Hall above (1411-1425), and occupies the same area. It is divided into two parts, known as the Eastern and Western Crypts, the former being considered to be the most perfect in condition of all its members and the most extensive in London, it being superior in dimensions, superficially, to the Crypt of Saint Stephen's, Westminster. Its dimensions are just within 77 feet by 46 feet, and the height from the pavement to the crown of the arches 13 feet.

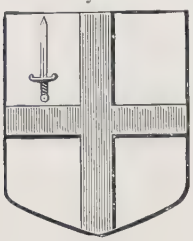
It is divided into equal bays—four from east to west and three from north to south—by six clustered pillars, each composed of four half columns connected by fillets and hollow mouldings; the responds to the wall are half pillars, those in the angles quarter pillars; the shafts are of blue Purbeck marble, the caps are yellow Mansfield stone, bases and the vaulting ribs are sandstone from Godstone, usually known as freestone, and are filled in with chalk, and the walls are of rough coursed work.

At the intersections and points of the ribs an interesting series of carved bosses, 10 inches diameter, is introduced Those in the centre of the groins are large roses, 21 inches diameter, bearing shields which are charged with the arms assigned to King Edward the Confessor, viz.:—*azure* a cross flory between five martlets *or*; the large shield rose on the vaulting of the north-east bay is charged with crossed swords: these are the Arms of the See of London, which are *gules*, two swords in saltire *argent*, hilted and pommelled *or*; the idea of the objects selected is to typify the swords of both St. Peter



THE EASTERN CRYPT.

and St. Paul. The remaining two shields have the Arms of England and Russia emblazoned upon them, and are modern. The City Arms are to be seen in both the side aisles, and those of St. George in the centre. As regards the Arms of the City of London, the illustration clearly shows that the cross is the red cross of St. George, the patron saint of England, and the object in the first quarter is a short Roman sword, in use in St. Paul's time, and is, in fact, intended, to be emblematical of St. Paul, the patron saint of the City. The association of the so-called 'dagger' with the City Arms in connection with Walworth slaying Wat Tyler is altogether incorrect, notwithstanding the inscription underneath the statue of that famous Mayor in Fishmongers' Hall. There is an historical City record which says "the new seal, upon which is a perfectly graven shield was brought in on the 17th April, 1381." Wat Tyler's death took place on 15th June in the same year. The sword was thus recognised in its proper place in the City Arms by Walworth himself, at least two months previous to his daring exploit. An early drawing at the "College of Arms" clearly shows that a sword, and not a dagger, is represented in the Arms. Some of the early deeds in connection with both the City and Bridge House Estates bear the City Arms with an unmistakable SWORD in the first quarter of the shield.

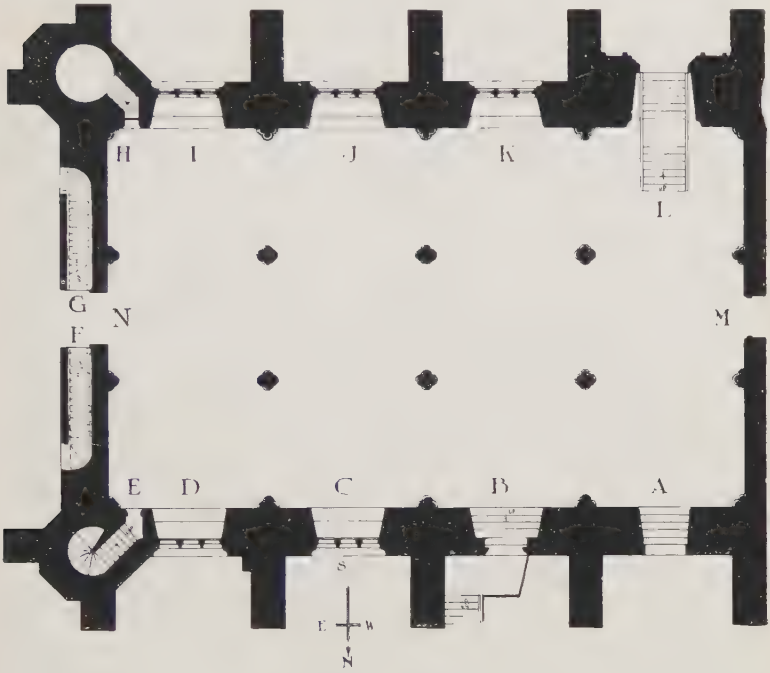


The above facts were clearly and comprehensively set forth in an illustrated Report of the General Purposes Committee of the Corporation, 6th April, 1911, (the matter having been referred to them on the motion of the writer in November, 1909), whose Report was adopted by the Court of Common Council in July of the same year.

The door at the eastern end leads to the MUSEUM; that at the west is the entrance to the "WESTERN CRYPT," which is now only used for heating and storage purposes, and is not shown to the public.

There has been much speculation whether this Western Crypt, or a portion of it, belonged to an earlier Guildhall than the present, but recent discoveries conclusively prove that the bold and massive doorway, which is 11 feet in height and

4 feet 8 inches in breadth, was built at the same time as the Eastern Crypt, and was the entrance to another Crypt at the western end, which from the first was used purely for domestic purposes. There cannot be any doubt but that this Crypt was vaulted, and that octagonal pillars two feet in diameter, corresponding with the wall responds, supported the



PLAN OF CRYPT.

A. An old doorway probably leading to building on the north side of the Guildhall, one of the hooks still remains.

B. Formerly an old window, now an opening leading to the large Hall above.

C, D, I, J & K. Old windows. Some rusted stay bars are still in position. Temporary glazing inside the old mullions is fixed to windows C & D.

E. A circular staircase leading to the roof with an opening into a passage recently discovered on the level of the Great Hall. One doorway above opens outwards, probably to a building formerly existing at the east end of the Great Hall.

F & G. Staircases still remaining, and leading to a building which formerly existed at the east end of the Great Hall. These are contained in the thickness of the wall.

H. An opening to a small room. There was no circular staircase here. It is also to be noted that the diameter is greater than that of the staircase in the other angle.

L. Stairs leading to the Hall above. This was formerly the principal entrance to the Crypt. The old hooks are still to be seen, and on one side the stone jamb is worn where the heavy iron bar swung against it. The remains on the outer side show that formerly there was a very fine entrance.

M. An opening and doorway to the west portion of the Crypt.

N. Entrance to the Museum.

ribs and groining, and consequently the floor of the Hall above, and that there were three aisles transversely. In the west wall, windows are visible at the end of both north and south aisles.

It is supposed that the western half of the Crypt collapsed at the time of the Great Fire, that end of the Hall above suffering much greater damage from the fire than the east end, and that the architect—probably Wren—rebuilt the vaulting necessary to support the floor above. He did not replace the old stone vaulting, but simply built a brick wall at each end of the space to be covered, just inside the old stone walls, one being the cross wall between the two Crypts, the other at the west external wall; at the same time he bricked up all the old stone responds. The architect then built a series of brick arches similar to a range of railway arches. He filled up the haunches (the intervening space between the arch and the floor) and replaced the floor. This was recently taken up, and the old work which supported the floor exposed to view. For what reason is not known, but the vaulting of the Western Crypt could not have been so handsome as that of the Eastern Crypt.

A small case containing original paving stones of the Hall above is to be seen. These are stones paid for by "Dick" Whitington's executors.

Having now inspected the chief points of interest, the visitor should return through the Museum, into Basinghall Street, or through the Library into Guildhall Yard.

The Lord Mayor, Officials, Ceremonies, &c.

THE earliest mention of a Mayor in a formal document occurs in a writ of Henry II. The commonly received opinion, however, is that a change in the name of the Chief Magistrate of the City was made at the accession of Richard I. (1189). In a record preserved among the archives of the City it is stated: "In the same year (1 Richard I.), Henry FitzEylwin, of Londenstane, was made Mayor of London, and was the first Mayor of the City, and continued to be such Mayor to the end of his life." In another document the "Mayor of London" appears in 1193 as one of the Treasurers appointed for Richard's ransom. In 1215, John granted to the citizens the right to elect, annually, their own Mayor. The title "*Lord* Mayor" was never definitely conferred upon the occupant of the Chair, and must be regarded as evolutionary in its origin, and not to be referred to any particular date. It appears sporadically at varying intervals between 1504 and 1534, more frequently between 1535 and 1545, and regularly from 1546, in which year Sir Martin Bowes was the Chief Magistrate, whose predecessor (Sir William Laxton) is named both without and with the prefix "*Lord*" during his Mayoralty. The whole question of the origin and date of the appellation is discussed at length in the late Rev. A. B. Beaven's "Aldermen of the City of London" (Introduction, pp. xxviii.-xxx.).

The day of election of Mayor has been altered at various times. Formerly the election took place on the Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude (28th October). In 1346, it was changed to the Feast of the Translation of Edward the Confessor (13th October). Twenty years later, an order was made to revert to the old custom; but this order was soon ignored, and the election, until the year 1546, took place on the 13th October, when the election was ordered to take place thenceforth on Michaelmas Day (29th September). This date has remained unchanged to the present time.

Until 1376 the Mayor for the time being was elected by the Aldermen and Sheriffs conjointly with the "whole com-

monalty," or with a deputation from the various Wards. In that year, an ordinance was passed transferring the right of election to members selected by the rulers of the Guilds, their number varying according to the status of each Guild. This mode of election continued until 1384, when it was placed in the hands of the Common Council and "other men of the wards thereunto summoned." In 1467 the Guilds were again to the fore, the election being ordered to be made by the Common Council, the Master and Wardens of each mystery coming in their livery, and by "other good men specially summoned;" and the Livery continued to play an important part in each election until 1651, when an Act of Common Council again placed the right of election in the hands of the Aldermen, Common Council, and representatives of the Wards. Notwithstanding this Act, however, we find the Livery a few years later again exercising the right of election, and for a long time afterwards much friction continued to exist between the Guilds and the Wards, until the rights of the Livery were established by an Act of Parliament (2 Geo. I.) (1715).

Every Liveryman of the City Guilds (there are now 77) is entitled to vote in Common Hall for Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Chamberlain, Bridgemasters and a few minor officials.

It is especially to be noted that, before any Citizen of London can attain to the ancient and distinguished office of Lord Mayor, he must have been elected by a different body of electors on four distinct occasions:—

First, by the rated inhabitants of the Ward he desires to represent as Alderman (this election being subject to the approval of the Court of Aldermen).

Second, by the Livery, in Common Hall assembled, on election as Sheriff.

Third, by the Livery, in Common Hall assembled to nominate two Aldermen for the office of Lord Mayor; and

Fourth, by the Court of Aldermen, who finally select one of the two nominated to that office (and then subject to the approval of the Sovereign).

The Lord Mayor Elect is next presented to the Lord Chancellor for the approval, by the Sovereign, of the Citizens'

choice. He, afterwards, namely, on the 8th November, makes a statutory declaration, at Guildhall, for the due execution of his office, and on the 9th November (Lord Mayor's Day) he goes in full state to the High Courts of Justice to make the due declaration before the Judges thereof.

The old Ceremonial Book makes the following observations on the office of Lord Mayor (this well applies to the present time) :—

"The Citizens have ever been jealous of the rights, privileges and powers with which the chief magistrate is invested, affecting as they do their property, liberty, and safety, that this office has been carefully restricted to the man of the public choice, that no one can occupy the civic chair until he has been three times subjected to popular election; first, by the householders of the Ward he is elected to represent as Alderman, next, by the Liverymen as Sheriff, and thirdly he is now eligible to be Lord Mayor and has to be nominated by the Liverymen, elected by the Aldermen, and approved by the Crown, subject, nevertheless, to the disqualification of bankruptcy or insolvency or otherwise. Thus secured from debasement, thus dignified with power, thus privileged and thus exalted is the chief magistrate of this great City by the choice of the people and the Sovereign's approval, and to this dignified position the son of the humblest citizen may aspire."

In the City, the Lord Mayor takes precedence of every subject of the Crown, including Princes of the Blood Royal. He is the head of the City Lieutenancy, and a Trustee of the fabric of St. Paul's Cathedral. No troops may pass through the City without his leave first obtained; but a few regiments have been granted the privilege of marching through the City with fixed bayonets and colours flying—subject to due notice being given to the Lord Mayor—among them are the Grenadier Guards (1st, 2nd and 5th Battalions), East Kent Regiment (The Buffs), 6th Battalion Royal Fusiliers, and the Honourable Artillery Company. The two latter were originally formed from the trained bands of London. The Royal Marines also claim the same privilege. The password of the Tower is quarterly sent to the Lord Mayor under the Sovereign's Sign Manual. He summons and presides over the several Courts and Meetings of the Corporation—the Court of Aldermen, the Court of Common Council, the Court of Husting, and the Common Halls. They cannot be held but by his permission and direction, and the time of meeting, and the business to be placed on the Summons and discussed

is entirely under his control. Nor can his presence be dispensed with, save by the appointment, in writing, under his hand and seal, of a *locum tenens,* who must be an Alderman who has been Lord Mayor.

The Lord Mayor is the Chief Magistrate of the City, and much of his time is occupied in his daily duties as a Magistrate at his official residence, the Mansion House, where the Justice Room for the south part of the City is located. He is the first-named Judge in the Act of 1834 creating the Central Criminal Court—the principal Criminal Court in the Realm. He attends each session of that Court and hears and disposes of objections by persons summoned to serve upon the Grand Jury. He is one of the custodians of the City Seal. So numerous are the powers and duties of the Lord Mayor that scarcely any civic function is performed independently of him.

Each Lord Mayor receives from the Corporation, out of the City's cash, the sum of £10,000 (in exchange for dues and other emoluments originally appertaining to the office), but so many and so great are the claims upon him that he has to expend a very much larger sum during his year of office. The Lord Mayor is looked upon as the dispenser of national hospitality, which for many years has almost exclusively devolved upon the Corporation of London. In cases of public calamity—at home as well as abroad—the Lord Mayor of the day is the acknowledged Almoner and Administrator of donations. Taking only the period comprised in the last fifty years, the Lord Mayor has raised no less a sum than £10,000,000, or an average of £200,000 per annum; this includes the Hospital Sunday Fund, which averages about £90,000 annually. The amount collected at the Mansion House in 1897 continues to be the record for charitable contributions, viz., £659,923 14s. 4d. The largest sum raised on Hospital Sunday was £121,000 in 1920. In all, £3,027,190 has been collected on Hospital Sunday since it was established at the Mansion House in 1873-4.

Election of Lord Mayor.

THIS is still carried out with all the quaint and interesting ceremonies that have been observed for several centuries. In the first place, a precept from the Lord Mayor for the time being is addressed to the Masters and Wardens of the various

Guilds to summon their Liverymen to Guildhall, thence to go to the Parish Church of St. Lawrence Jewry, there to take part in Divine Service and hear a sermon, and afterwards return to Guildhall for the election of a Lord Mayor for the year ensuing. The Aldermen, Sheriffs and High Officers receive a summons to the same effect from the Swordbearer's office.

The first formal notice of this religious service is found in connection with the second election of Whitington. His first appointment to the Mayoralty was at the nomination of the King—his second, third and fourth, on his election by the citizens. On this occasion, solemn mass was said, a large body of the Livery attending the service in the "Guildhall Chapel" before proceeding to the election, and at "the unanimous entreaty of the Commoners to the Mayor and Aldermen, it was ordained that in every future year, the same religous ordinance should be observed, to the glory and praise of God and to the honour of the City." The service then first recorded, continues, though in a different form, to this day. This service originally commenced in the Chapel formerly attached to Guildhall, and for the last century has been continued in the "fair Church of St. Lawrence, called in the Jewry, because of old time many Jews inhabited thereabouts."

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs go from the Mansion House in full state, and on arrival at Guildhall are received by the Aldermen and officers in the Aldermen's room. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs are in black court suits and scarlet gowns; the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen who have passed the chair wear their hoods and chains (these chains are those they wore when serving the office of Sheriff); the Aldermen next in turn for the chair being in full dress, with lace frill; the officers in full dress, with their gowns. A nosegay is presented to each by the Hallkeeper. The whole (conducted by the City Marshal), walk in procession from Guildhall to St. Lawrence's Church, in the following order:—

Sheriffs' Chaplains, Under Sheriffs, Surveyor, Secondary, City Solicitor, Remembrancer, Comptroller, Judge of the City of London Court, Common Serjeant, Town Clerk, Chamberlain,

Sheriffs, Aldermen below the chair (juniors first), Recorder, Aldermen above the chair (juniors first), City Marshal, Chaplain, Common Crier, Swordbearer, The Lord Mayor.

The Aldermen, Sheriffs, and officers divide on each side of the aisle in the church, to allow the Lord Mayor to pass to his proper seat; each afterwards following in order of seniority to his own seat.

The Communion service only is said, and a sermon preached by the Lord Mayor's chaplain. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and officers return from the church, in the same order in which they went, into the Aldermen's room; and afterwards go down into the Great Hall, and take their seats on the Husting—which is erected at the east end of the hall, strewn with sweet smelling herbs, a relic of the times when London was not so sanitary as at present, and when the pungent smell of the herbs served to overpower the less pleasant odours around—the Recorder and the Aldermen who have passed the chair are seated on the right of the Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen who have not passed the chair on the left. After the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and officers are seated, the Common Crier proclaims silence, and directs all persons to be uncovered, and those who are not Liverymen to depart the Hall on pain of imprisonment. The Common Hall is opened by the Common Crier repeating the following proclamation :—" Oyez, Oyez, Oyez! You good men of the Livery of the several Companies of the City, summoned to appear here this day for the election of a fit and able person to be Lord Mayor of this City, for the year ensuing, draw near and give your attendance. God save the King."

After which the Recorder (or in his absence the Common Serjeant) rises from his seat, and, having first made his obeisance to the Lord Mayor, goes to the front of the Husting, and there makes his obeisance to the Livery. He then informs the Livery of the occasion of their meeting, and states that, in order that the choice of the Livery may be unfettered, the Lord Mayor and his brethren, the Aldermen who have passed the chair, will retire. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Recorder, then retire to the Aldermen's room, preceded by the Marshal and Swordbearer, the door being closed and kept by the Marshal, the Common Crier remaining in the Hall.

Photo by the L. S. & P. Co., Ld.

A COMMON HALL. ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.—THE OUTGOING LORD MAYOR RETURNING THANKS.

The Sheriffs, with the Common Serjeant between them, advance to the front of the Husting, when the Common Serjeant reads to the Livery a list of the names of those Aldermen below the chair, who have served the office of the Shrievalty (which has been previously furnished to him by the Town Clerk), and informs them that out of the Aldermen named they are to return two to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen for them to choose which of the two shall be Lord Mayor for the year ensuing. They then proceed to the election, the Common Crier repeating after the Common Serjeant in this manner:—"So many of you as will have A. B., Esq., Alderman, and (the name of his Company) to be Lord Mayor of this City for the year ensuing, hold up your hands." And so through the list of those Aldermen below the chair who have been Sheriffs; the name of each Alderman, as it is proposed, being exhibited on a board.

The Common Serjeant next, by direction of the Sheriffs, declares to the Livery that the Sheriffs are of opinion that their election has fallen upon A. B., Esq., Alderman, and ——— C. D., Esq., Alderman and ——— [the candidate's Company].

If a poll be then demanded (or when the poll is finished and the election declared), the two Sheriffs with the Common Serjeant between them, and the other officers, preceded by the Junior Aldermen and the Common Crier with his mace on his shoulder, proceed to the Aldermen's Court, where the Lord Mayor and the Senior Aldermen are sitting, the Lord Mayor being covered. On entering, the Sheriffs and Common Serjeant make three obeisances to the Court; the first at the entrance, the second in the middle of the court, and the third at the table; the Lord Mayor acknowledging each, and at the third taking off his hat.

The Common Serjeant at the table, between the Sheriffs, and attended by the other officers, reports the names of the persons on whom the election has fallen. The Recorder, Common Serjeant, and Town Clerk then go down to the table at the further end of the court to take the scrutiny, the Town Clerk writing the names of the two Aldermen returned by the Livery; and each Alderman present, beginning with the junior, comes down to the table and declares to the Town Clerk for which of the two he votes, the Recorder and Common Serjeant overlooking to see that no mistake is made in scoring. The

Recorder then goes up to his seat in court on the right hand of the Lord Mayor, the Common Serjeant also goes to his seat, and the Town Clerk goes up to the Lord Mayor to know for which of the two Aldermen his Lordship votes. Both the Recorder and Common Serjeant are to hear his Lordship's vote, and see it marked. The result of the election is then declared by the Recorder.

Thirteen Aldermen in all must be present at the election.

The Swordbearer (in white gloves) hands the Lord Mayor Elect to his place, which is on the left hand of the Lord Mayor. The Lord Mayor Elect then addresses the Court of Aldermen, thanking the Court for the honour done him, and requesting their aid and assistance in the execution of his office. The Aldermen present, according to seniority, come up and congratulate the Lord Mayor Elect on his election: the officers do the like. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and officers then go down to the great Hall, the Lord Mayor Elect being on the left hand of the Lord Mayor. The Recorder declares the election to the Livery.

The Lord Mayor Elect is called upon by the Town Clerk to declare his assent to take upon himself the office; after which the Swordbearer places upon him the chain worn during his year of Shrievalty. The Lord Mayor Elect then addresses the Common Hall. At this point in the proceedings the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs are thanked by the Livery for their services, and only on very rare occasions has a proposed vote of thanks been rejected.

The Common Hall is then dissolved, the Common Crier making the following proclamation:—"Oyez, Oyez, Oyez! You good men of the Livery of the several Companies of this City summoned to appear here this day for the election of a Lord Mayor of this City for the year ensuing, may depart hence at this time, and give your attendance here again upon a new summons. God save the King."

The Lord Mayor takes the Lord Mayor Elect to the Mansion House in his state coach, the Lord Mayor Elect sitting on the left-hand side of the Lord Mayor. They are attended by the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Officers.

The Lord Mayor Elect is required by an Act of Common Council of the 25th September, 1800, to signify in writing, to

the Lord Mayor for the time being, within fourteen days after his election, his consent to take upon himself the office, under a penalty of a thousand pounds.

It is not usual for the Lord Mayor Elect, prior to his being sworn into office, to appear in public with the Lord Mayor.

The "Swearing in" of the Lord Mayor

IS probably the most interesting ceremony in connection with the Lord Mayor Elect. This takes place the day previous to Lord Mayor's Day, when the Lord Mayor Elect takes upon himself the office of Mayor, although, until he has made his declaration before the Judges on November 9th, he has no power to act in any matter appertaining to his office. The Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Aldermen, Sheriffs, Officers, and the Lord Mayor's 'Livery Company,' leaves the Mansion House from the front entrance, for Guildhall, in his private state carriage and four horses, attended by the Swordbearer, Common Crier, and Chaplain. Afterwards the Lord Mayor Elect, in his private state carriage, attended by his Chaplain and his own 'Company,' proceeds from the side entrance of the Mansion House to the Guildhall. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Officers go into the Aldermen's Court, where they wait the arrival of the Lord Mayor Elect, who is introduced by two Aldermen who have passed the chair. The 'Companies' of the Lord Mayor and the Lord Mayor Elect go to the Husting, and stand on each side in waiting, while a Court of Aldermen is held, at which the Lord Mayor takes leave of the Court. The procession then goes from the Aldermen's Court to the Great Hall. After the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, and High Officers have taken their seats on the Husting, the Common Crier with the Mace upon his shoulder walks up to the table, making three low reverences, and stands at the table with the mace placed before him on the floor. The Town Clerk, standing on the north side of the table, makes a low reverence, and afterwards two others. The Town Clerk, standing at the side of the table, then administers the Declaration to the Lord Mayor Elect, who stands on the opposite side of the table. Then the Lord Mayor Elect makes and subscribes the

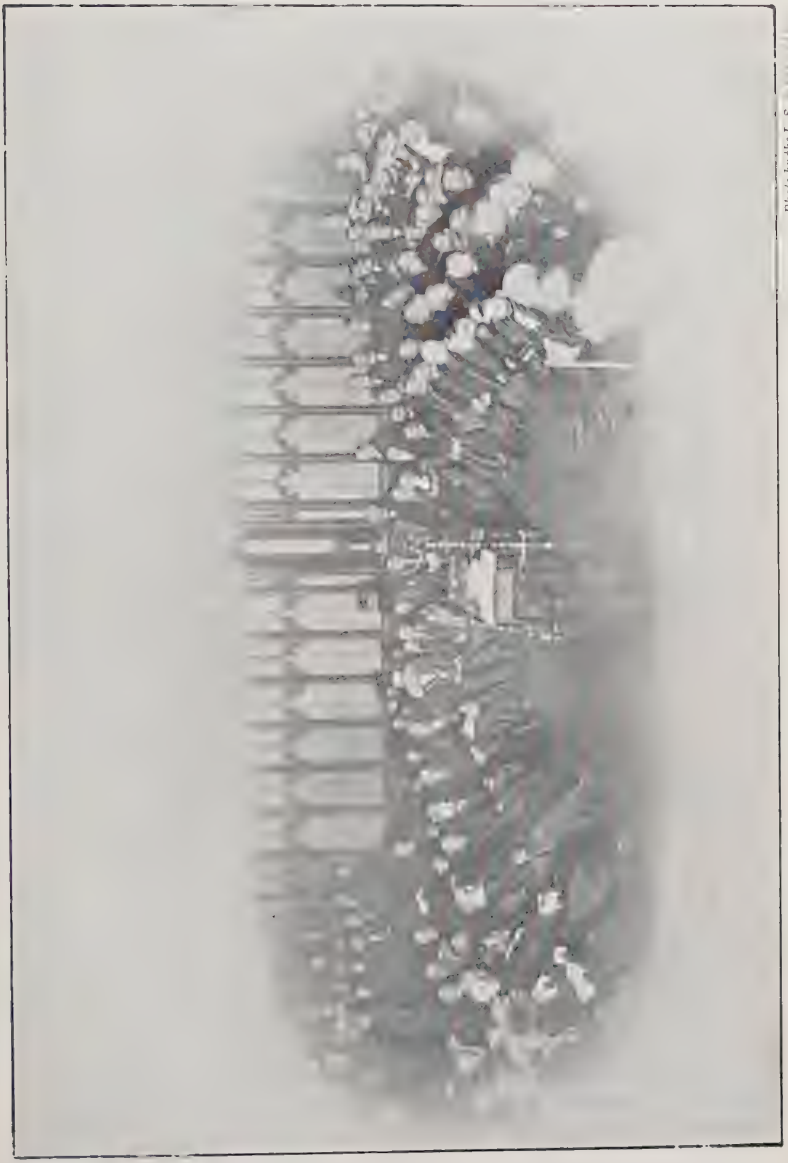


Photo by the L. S.

THE "SWEARING IN." INSIGNIA OF OFFICE DELIVERED TO THE LORD MAYOR.

Declaration (I . . . do solemnly, sincerely, and truly declare that I will faithfully perform the duties of my Office of Mayor of the City of London) required by the 12 sect. of 31 and 32 Vic., cap. 72, on which the *late* Lord Mayor surrenders his seat to the *new* Lord Mayor, and takes his seat on the left side.

The Chamberlain, making three reverences, walks to the south side of the table and presents the diamond Sceptre to the late Lord Mayor, by whom it is delivered to the new Lord Mayor, who places it upon the table before him. The Chamberlain then retires, making three reverences; and advancing again in the same manner as before, presents the Seal of the office of Mayoralty, which being disposed of on the table as before, he retires; then, advancing a third time, he presents in the same manner the Purse, which is also placed on the table, and the Chamberlain then retires. The Swordbearer next advances with three reverences, and presents the Sword to the late Lord Mayor, by whom it is given to the new Lord Mayor, who delivers it again to the Swordbearer, who places it on the table and retires, making three reverences. The Common Crier then advances with three reverences, and presents the Mace to the late Lord Mayor, by whom it is given to the new Lord Mayor, who delivers it to the Common Crier; he lays it upon the table and retires, making three reverences. The Chamberlain's Chief Clerk advances, making three reverences, and receives from the Lord Mayor, on a velvet cushion, the Sceptre, the Seal, and the Purse, and retires. The Swordbearer then advances, making three reverences, and takes the Sword from the table and retires, making three bows. The Common Crier takes the Mace with the same ceremonies. The Aldermen, Sheriffs, and High Officers, in rotation, advance to the Lord Mayor and congratulate him. The Remembrancer then presents to the Lord Mayor a deputation for the City Gauger, which his Lordship signs. The Comptroller presents the Indenture for the City Plate, which the Lord Mayor signs. The late Lord Mayor then delivers up the key of the City Seal and the Hospital Seal to the new Lord Mayor.

The incoming Lord Mayor, with the outgoing Lord Mayor on his left, walks out of the Hall, preceded by the officers and followed by the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, and the Livery Companies, and they return together in the outgoing Lord Mayor's semi-state carriage to the Mansion House, the incoming Lord

Mayor entering it first and occupying the right-hand seat, the outgoing Lord Mayor sitting on his left hand.

The following is the old order of administering and the form of the

LORD MAYOR'S OATH.

The Town Clerk, kneeling down on a stool at the side of the table, then administers the following oath to the Lord Mayor Elect, who stands on the opposite side of the table:—

"Ye shall sweare that ye shall well and lawfully serue the Queen's Maiesty in the office of Maioralty in the Citty of London; and the same Citty ye shall surely and safely keepe, to the behoofe of her highnes, her heires, and lawfull successors; and the profitt of the Queen yee shall doe in all things that to you belongeth; and the right of the Queen, that to the crown appertayneth, in the same Citty of London lawfully ye shall keepe. Ye shall not consent to the decrease ne concealment of the rights ne of the franchises of the Queen; and wheresoever ye shall knowe the rights of the Queen or of the crowne (be it in lands or in rents, fraunchises or sutes) concealed or withdrawn, to your power ye shall doe to repeale it: and if ye may not; ye shall say it to the Queen, or to them of her counsell that ye wete will say it to the Queen. Also lawfully and rightfully ye shall entreate the people of your Balliewick; and right shall ye doe to every one, as well to strangers as others, to poore as to riche, in that that belongeth you to doe: and that for highnes ne for ryches, for gyfte ne for behest, for favour ne for hate, wrong shall ye doe to no man: ne nothing shall ye take by the which the Queen should leese or right be disturbed or letted. And good assize shall ye set upon bread, wyne, ale, fysh, flesh, corne, and all other victualls. Weights and measures in the same Citty ye shall doe to be kept, and due execution doe upon the defaults that thereof shall be founde, according to all the statuts thereof made, not repealed. And in all other things that to a mayor of the Citty of London belongeth to doe, well and lawfully ye shall doe and behaue you. AS GOD YOU HELPE."

The Lord Mayor's Insignia and Household.

THE COLLAR AND JEWEL.

THE Lord Mayor's collar is a handsome collar of SS., and is said to be one of the finest, as well as the earliest, of those known. It has formed part of the City's *Insignia* for over three-and-a-half centuries, having been bequeathed by Sir John Alen, a Citizen and Mercer, and sometime Alderman and Mayor of the City (who died in 1544), to the Lord Mayor for the time being and his successors, for use "uppon principall and festivall dayes." The collar was enlarged in 1567 by the addition of four S's., two knots and two roses. At the present day, it consists of twenty-eight richly-worked SS., with a Tudor

rose and knot inserted alternately between the letters. The ends of the collar are joined by a port-cullis from which is suspended the jewel. The collar is made of gold throughout, and the Tudor roses, white upon red, are executed in enamel. It remained without a pendant until 1558, when Sir Martin Bowes, Citizen and Goldsmith, presented the City with a cross of gold with divers precious stones and pearls to be worn by successive Lord Mayors "at and with" the collar of SS. presented by Sir John Alen. This gift of Sir Martin Bowes has long since disappeared, nothing being known of its history subsequent to its disuse in 1607, when a new jewel was purchased by the City, which is substantially the same as that worn by Lord Mayors of the present day. It contains, in the centre, the full City Arms, cut in cameo, of a delicate blue, on an olive ground. Surrounding this is a garter of bright blue, edged with white and gold, bearing the City's motto, "Domine dirige nos," in gold letters. The whole is encircled with a wreath of eight roses, with the thistle and shamrock interwined, composed of brilliants and rose diamonds set in silver. When worn without the collar, the jewel is suspended by a broad blue ribbon.

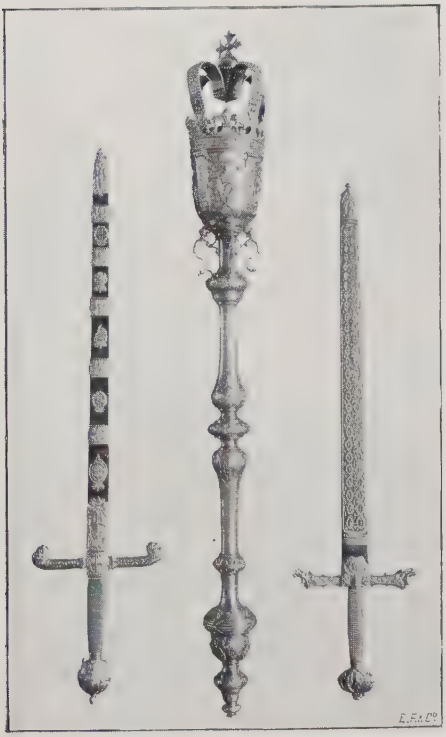
The City Sceptre.

The ancient Mace, or, as it has long been called, the Sceptre of the City of London, is of unique character. It measures a foot and a half in length, the shaft and knobs being of crystal, mounted in gold, and the head of gold, jewelled. The date of the Sceptre is unknown, and cannot be ascribed to any one period, for whilst the head appears to be of the 15th century, the shaft may very possibly date back to Saxon times. This Sceptre was carried by the Lord Mayor in discharging his office as assistant to the chief butler at coronations, and is now borne at coronation processions.

The Swordbearer and the City Swords.

The City Sword forms an important item of the Lord Mayor's *Insignia*, and there are indeed no less than four swords belonging to the City, viz.:—(1) The "Pearl" Sword, so-called from its scabbard being studded with pearls, and said to have been presented by Queen Elizabeth when she opened the first Royal Exchange in 1571—it bears the Solingen or

Passau fox or dog-mark; (2) the "Sword of State," the emblem of the Lord Mayor's authority—first used about 1680. The Sword of State is inverted with its point downwards in the presence of the Sovereign or any of the Judges—but is borne with the point upwards before the Lord Mayor on all other occasions of authority; (3) the "Black" Sword, used on fast days in Lent, and at the death of any of the Royal Family; and lastly (4) the "Old Bailey Sword," which is placed above the Lord Mayor's chair when sitting at the Central Criminal Court. It is probable that the "Black" Sword was first used in 1534, and the Old Bailey Sword in 1563. One of the earliest references in the City's archives to the City Swordbearer occurs in the *Liber Albus*, to the following effect, viz.:—"Item, the Mayor shall have two other Sergeants (*i.e.*, besides the Common Crier) at least, and an Esquire, well bred (*bien nurry*) . . to bear his sword before him." The fur cap, mistaken for "a cap of maintenance" and worn by the Swordbearer at the present day, forms a distinctive feature in his attire. When it took its present shape it is difficult to say. We know that, in 1546, Sir Martin Bowes, the first '*Lord*' Mayor, presented the City with "a very goodly royale hatt," to be worn by the Swordbearer for the time being. His generosity in this direction may possibly have been stirred by the presentation of a sword in the previous year by Sir Ralph Warren, a late occupant of the Mayoralty



THE SWORD OF STATE. THE MACE. THE PEARL SWORD.

chair. In those days it was customary for his officer to wear a slik or velvet hat in summer, and a fur cap in winter, but this custom has long fallen into disuse, and the only cap now worn is one of sable fur lined with black silk. His ordinary apparel, at the present day, comprises a gown of black brocaded satin of the same material as the Lord Mayor's State gown, but without the gold lace. On State occasions this is worn with a black Court suit, silk stockings, and shoes with silver buckles. The fur cap is worn by the Swordbearer on all occasions, even in the presence of the Sovereign. The chief duty of the Swordbearer, besides his ceremonial duties, consists in warning the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Members of the Common Council to attend the various Courts and Meetings. His first appointment appears in 1426.

The Common Crier and the Mace.

The office of Common Crier is one of the most ancient of those attached to the Lord Mayor's household. As early as the 14th century we find him known as the Common Sergeant-at-Arms of the City, when he received a salary of sixty shillings a-year, besides his robes and certain fees, including one of twelve pence for every cry he made through the City. He was also provided with a horse "for the honour of the City." His full title in those days was "Sergeant Common Crier," and his chief duty then, as now, was to be ready at the command of the Lord Mayor for the time being "like other sergeants" of the same household.

At what period the City of London first employed a Mace or Maces is unknown, but there is evidence to show that, as early as 1252, there were Sergeants in the City who carried staves of some kind as emblems of authority, and that early in the 14th century there was an officer called the Mace Bearer, in the person of Robert Flambard, sometime the King's Sergeant-at-Arms. In 1354, the citizens obtained a Charter from the King confirming what appears to have been a prescriptive right, enjoyed by the Sergeants-at-Mace of the City of London, to carry Silver Maces before the Mayor. The number of Sergeants-at-Mace attached to the Mayor and Sheriffs, each of them carrying a Mace, varied from time to time, but there seems to have been only one Mace borne before the

Mayor. The earliest records contain no reference to this Mace, the first notice being in 1514, when the outgoing Mayor handed over to the new Mayor "the Mace for the Sergeaunt of Armes."

In 1559 a new Mace was made, which was afterwards enlarged, and eventually stolen from the house of Lord Keeper Coventry. Another Mace was thereupon made, which served its purpose until 1649, when pursuant to an Order of Parliament, that all Maces of the Kingdom should conform to one pattern, the City bought a new one from the maker of the Parliamentary Mace. At the Restoration, this Mace gave place to one made by Sir Thomas Vyner, the well-known London Goldsmith, who had filled the Mayoralty Chair in 1653-4. Vyner's Mace continued to be used until 1735, when it was found to be past repair, and a new Mace was made—the Mace in use at the present day. This Mace is of silver gilt, of fine and elaborate workmanship. Its weight is 304 ounces, and length 5 feet 3 inches. The bowl of the head is divided by vertical bands into four compartments, in three of which are royal badges crowned, viz.: the fleur-de-lis, the rose and thistle united, and the harp, each of them accompanied by the letters G^R^, R., the initials of George II. In the fourth compartment are the City Arms; on the flat top of the head are the Royal Arms. The head is surrounded by the usual circlet of crosses and fleurs-de-lis, from which spring the arches of the crown, surmounted by an orb and cross. Below the bowl are projecting arabesque figures ending in scrolls, and connecting it with the stem. The latter is of the baluster form, with several knops; below the upper one is inscribed, "The Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Bellamy, Knt., Lord Mayor, 1735," and towards the lower end of the stem, "John Elderton, Esq^re.^ Common Cryer and Sergeant-at-Armes, 1735." Other portions are inscribed with the dates of repairs and of re-gilding, with the names of the Lord Mayors at the time.

The City Marshal.

The origin of this office is traceable to certain Letters Patent issued by Queen Elizabeth, in 1595, to Sir Thomas Wilfred, Provost Marshal in the City of London, with power to execute all such duties as were performed by Provost Marshals in counties. In this particular instance, the Provost Marshal's jurisdiction was not confined to the City, but extended over

the adjacent counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Essex, and Kent, and his duties then, and for some time afterwards, were as much of a military as of a civil character. When, in course of time, his civil duties increased with the population, an additional Marshal was appointed to assist in keeping order in the streets of the City; the senior officer being known as the Provost or Upper Marshal, and his colleague as the Under Marshal. To them was committed the supervision of the Watch and Ward of the City, the ridding of the streets of all rogues and vagabonds, and the removal of the sick to the various hospitals. Each of them was provided with three assistants or marshalmen,

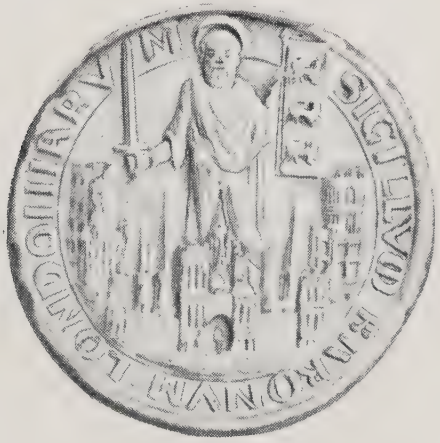
THE SECOND MAYORALTY SEAL, 1381, CONTAINING EARLIEST RECORD OF CITY'S COAT OF ARMS.

and also with a horse. The passing of the Police Acts of 1829 and 1839—the one introducing a new police system in the Metropolis and the other regulating the police in the City—left the City Marshals little beyond their ceremonial duties to perform, and when opportunity offered, their number was reduced to one.

The City Marshal of the present day rides on horseback before the Lord Mayor's carriage on its passage through the streets, and precedes the Lord Mayor at all indoor processions.

The Mayoralty Seal.

The original Mayoralty Seal is not in existence, having been destroyed in 1381. From the City's Records it appears that in a full assembly of the Citizens in the "Upper Chamber of the Guildhall"—summoned by William Walworth, the Mayor, on the 17th day of April, 1381—"by common consent it was agreed that the old Seal of office of Mayoralty should be broken, inasmuch as it was too small, rude and ancient; unsuited and ill-befitting the honour of the City, and that another Seal, beautiful and artistic which the said Mayor had caused to be made, should thenceforth be used for that office in place of the other." After over 500 years' use, this seal became much



OBVERSE OF THE COMMON SEAL, 1225,
IN USE AT THE PRESENT DAY.

worn and was placed in the Guildhall Museum in 1912, and a copy made for future use, with two small Tudor roses added under the foot of the shield for distinction. It measures $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. In its centre are seated figures of Thomas à Becket wearing a mitre* and St. Paul with uplifted sword. Above is a niche with the Virgin and Child, and in the base a shield of the City Arms supported by two lions. On each side of the central figures is a tall canopied niche containing a

* This has sometimes been mistaken for the figure of St. Peter.

Serjeant-at-Arms, and above them, a kneeling angel adoring the figure of the Virgin and Child. Legend: *Sigill: Maioratus: Civitatis: London.*

The Common Seal of the City.

The original Common Seal of the City dates from the early part of the 13th century. It is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter and consisted of two matrices. The obverse bore (and still bears) a figure of St. Paul, the Patron Saint of the City, with a sword in his right hand, and in his left a banner of England. He is represented as standing in the middle of the City, and on either side are two great towers or castles. In front of all is the City Wall and Ditch, with gateway, in which is engraved a mullet or star. Legend: *Sigillum Baronum Londoniarum.*

NEW REVERSE OF THE COMMON SEAL, 1539,
IN USE AT THE PRESENT DAY.

The reverse had in its base a view of the City surmounted by an arch, and on the top of the arch, seated on a throne or chair of state, a figure of St. Thomas à Becket, with figures kneeling in a group on either side. Legend: *Me : que : te : peperi : cesses : Thoma : tueri*—Cease not Thomas, to guard me who brought thee forth.[1]

[1] Thomas à Becket was born in the City, hence the allusion in the motto.

At the Reformation, this reverse, after doing duty for three centuries, was broken up as being superstitious.

A new reverse bearing the City Arms, Helmet and Crest, was made in 1539, and around it the Legend: *Londini : defende : tuos : Deus : optime : cives :* which translated may read—Most gracious God, defend Thy Citizens of London; and with the old obverse (1225) fortunately remaining uninjured, still continues to be the Common Seal of the City.[2] The City Seal is only affixed in open Court, after formal Resolution. The Keys are different, and three in number, kept respectively by the Lord Mayor, the Chamberlain (as representing the Court of Aldermen), and the Comptroller or Vice-Chamberlain (as the representative of the Court of Common Council), and the Seal is only affixed to a document after the same has been examined and signed by one of the Law Officers of the Corporation.

THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE CITY.

In the Report of the General Purposes Committee of the Corporation (6th April, 1911) attention is called to the dates at which the various items that make up the full Coat-of-Arms first appear, which are as follows:—

The Shield.—This first appears on the Mayoralty Seal of 1381.

The Helmet and Crest.—These first appear in the reverse of the Common Seal of 1539.

The Supporters, and the motto, *Domine Dirige Nos,* are first found in a manuscript, entitled, *The XII Worshipful*

[2] The above reverse of the Common Seal furnishes the earliest known example of anything resembling a 'Crest' by the City. It consists of a fan-like object charged with the cross of St. George. By the year 1677 this object had developed into a dragon's sinister wings as it appears on the recognised coat-of-arms of the present day, but no alteration has been made in the 1539 seal.

Companies or Misteries of London, with the armes of all them that have bin Lord Maiors, written and emblazoned by William Smith, Rouge Dragon, in 1609, but neither (as far as at present has been ascertained) seems to have had official recognition until 1669, when the full arms appear upon an Act of Common Council.

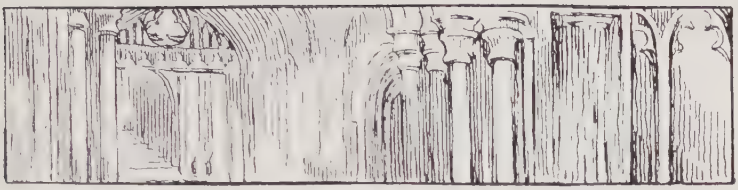
The heraldic description of the City's Armorial Bearings is as follows:—

Arms.—*Argent* a cross *gules* in the first quarter a sword in pale point upwards of the first.

Crest.—On a wreath of the colours a dragon's sinister wing *argent* charged with a cross *gules*.

Supporters.—On either side a dragon with wings elevated and endorsed *argent* and charged on the wing with a cross *gules*.

Motto.—*Domine Dirige Nos.*



Lord Mayor's Day

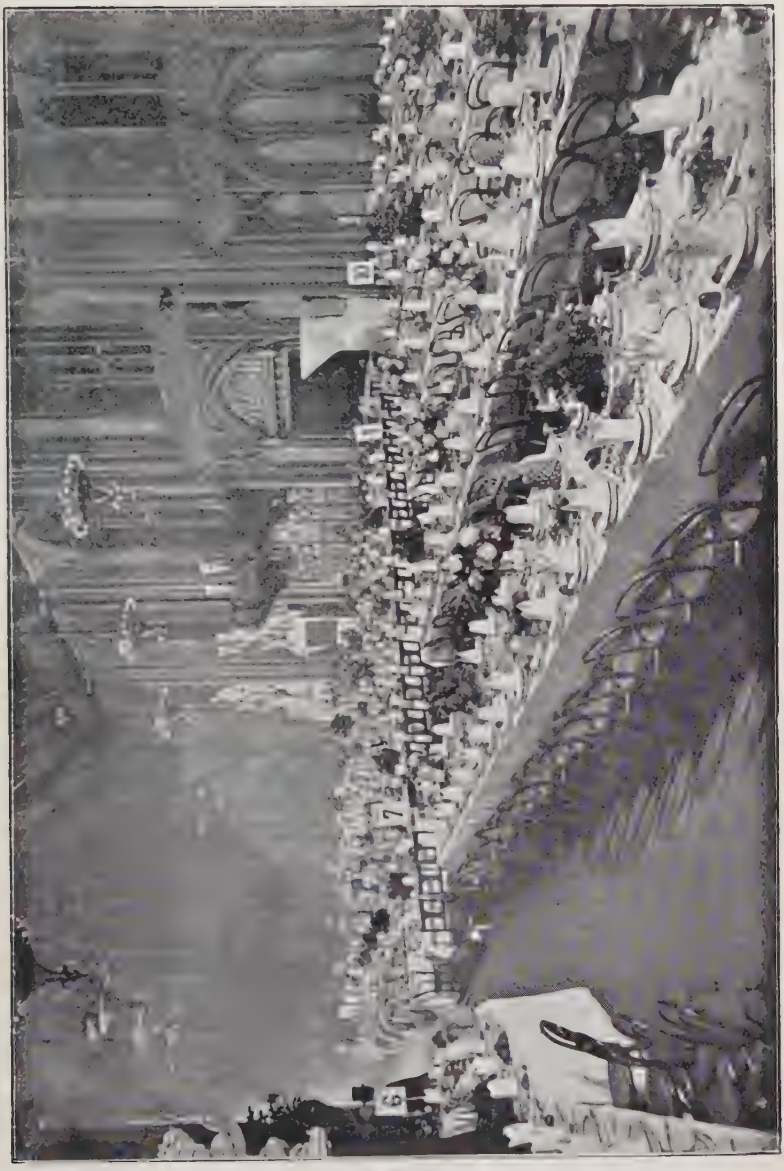
HAS been so often described that it is only necessary to state here that the whole of the arrangements of the 'Show' are in the hands of the Remembrancer and a body of sixteen gentlemen, known as the "Lord Mayor and Sheriffs' Committee"—half of whom are appointed by the Lord Mayor Elect and the other half by the two Sheriffs—to them are entrusted the whole arrangements in gathering together and marshalling the Procession, and in issuing invitations to the Banquet in the evening. They act as Stewards or Masters of the Ceremonies at the reception of guests by the Lord Mayor previous to the Banquet, and attend to the general comfort of the guests. The cost of the Pageant and the Banquet usually amounts to about £4,000—half of which sum is defrayed by the Lord Mayor, and the other half by the Sheriffs.

The Lord Mayor's Banquet.

ON the night of the Banquet, the general body of guests assemble in a specially constructed crush room in the Guildhall Yard, and pass through the corridor on the right to the Library, where they are received by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress. They then take their seats on either side of a roped off gangway, and await the arrival of the more important personages, the most distinguished of whom are met at the entrance of the Hall and conducted by the Reception Committee, preceded by the City Marshal and State Trumpeters, to the Lord Mayor, their names being loudly announced; the whole scene at this point is one of great brilliance and splendour, the ladies' dresses and jewels, the military and other uniforms, the Judges' and the Aldermen's scarlet robes, and the mazarine gowns of the Common Councilmen, make a magnificent spectacle.

The chief guests having all arrived and been duly presented to the Lord Mayor, the general company move from the Library and take their allotted places at the tables in the Great Hall. Then, preceded by the City Marshal with the four State Trumpeters playing fanfares, and the Sword and Mace Bearers, come the Lord Mayor (his train borne) with the chief lady guest on his arm, the Lady Mayoress on the arm of the chief guest, usually the Prime Minister of the day (her train borne by a page, followed by six Maids of Honour, uniformly dressed, who afterwards pass into the Drawing Room) the late Lord Mayor, with his lady, led by a distinguished guest, the Members of the Cabinet, the Foreign Ambassadors, Peers, the Judges in their scarlet robes, the Law Officers of the Crown, the Sheriffs, and their ladies.

Amidst the acclamations of the assembled company, the procession wends its way round the Hall to the seats set apart

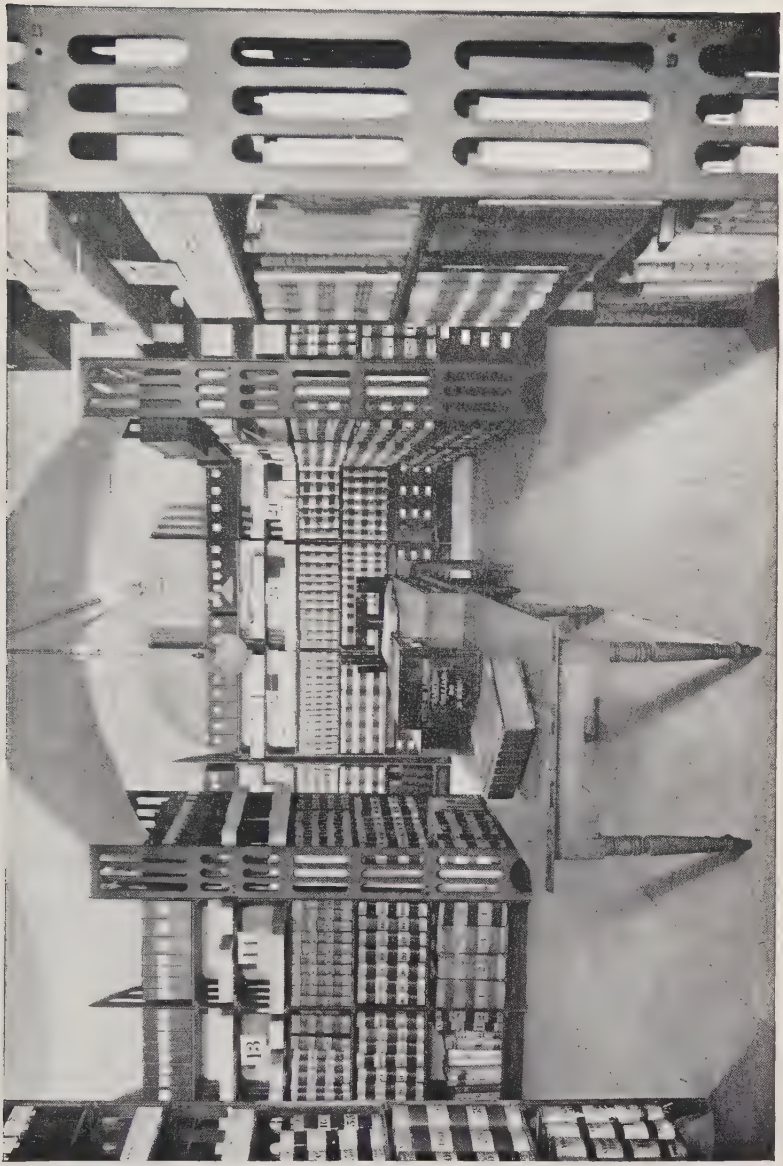


THE TABLES LAID FOR THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

Photo by the L. S. & P. Co., Ltd.

for the chief guests. Grace is duly said, before and after the dinner, by the Lord Mayor's Chaplain. The banquet over, the Lady Mayoress's Maids of Honour take their seats in the small gallery on the north side of the Hall, in front of the principal table. The toastmaster announces the names of the most distinguished guests, and the loving-cup is circulated. The Loyal Toasts, given by the Lord Mayor, are followed by one that always arouses the keenest interest—that of "His Majesty's Ministers."

In reply, the Prime Minister is expected to say something as to the past policy of His Majesty's Government, and to announce its future intentions as to matters which, at the time, are specially interesting to the citizens of London or to the country at large. His speech is broadcasted from Guildhall for transmission to all parts of the world. The other toasts are "Their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers," "The Imperial Forces of the Crown," "The Judges and the Bar of England," "The late Lord Mayor and the Court of Aldermen," "The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs, The Hosts." The illustration of the tables (on page 143) gives some idea as to the economy of space required to accommodate the 850 invited guests—literally every inch of available space is utilised. On the right is seen a platform on which one of the barons of beef is carved; beyond it, on the same side, is the elaborately-carved canopy, under which are seated at the principal table the Lord Mayor and the chief guests, with the Sheriffs, one at each corner. On the shelves under the canopy is a brilliant display of Corporation Plate from the Mansion House. The Sword of State and Mace are placed in the centre.



THE HOME OF THE CITY ARCHIVES.

A Corner of the Town Clerk's Muniment Room, containing Parchment Rolls and Volumes of the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries.

The Sheriffs.

THE Office of Sheriff of London is specially mentioned in several of the early Charters granted to the citizens of London. The right to elect Sheriffs was expressly granted to the citizens of London by Charter of Henry I., and ratified by subsequent Charters of King John, Henry III., Edward I., and Edward III., and the City has ever since paid the annual rent mentioned in the grant, and continues to elect two Sheriffs of London. Until the commencement of the 14th century, the Sheriffs were elected by the Mayor, Aldermen, and the "Good Men" of the City, or "Commonalty." In 1301, an attempt was made to restrict the number of electors to twelve representatives of each Ward, but this, like other subsequent attempts, proved unsuccessful. In 1347 is met with, for the first time, a new method of procedure. In that year, one of the Sheriffs was elected by the Mayor, and the other by the Commonalty, and this prerogative of the Mayor for the time being to elect one of the Sheriffs continued to be exercised with few, if any, exceptions, down to 1639. From 1642 to 1651, the Mayor's claim to elect a Sheriff was always contested. He might nominate, but not elect; although, as a rule, the citizens paid him the compliment of electing his nominee to serve in conjunction with the Sheriff of their own choice. For the year 1652, and for some years afterwards, the Mayor neither nominated nor elected a Sheriff; but, in 1662, when he would have elected one Bludworth as Sheriff, the Commonalty claimed their right, although they accepted the Mayor's nominee. For the next ten years (1663 to 1673) the Mayor's right of election passed unchallenged. In 1674, when objection was again raised, a Committee was appointed to enquire into the whole matter. In its report is found a reference, made for the first time, to the custom of the Lord Mayor electing, or at least nominating a Sheriff for the year ensuing, by drinking to him on some public occasion. In modern times the Easter Banquet afforded such an opportunity. This custom appears to have arisen in the reign of Elizabeth, the first recorded instance being in 1583.

In 1878, by Act of Common Council, all Acts, Orders, and Ordinances regulating or enforcing the nomination or election to the Shrievalty being thereby repealed, it was declared *(inter alia)*—that the right of election to the office of Sheriff should vest in the Liverymen of the several Companies of the City, in Common Hall assembled, the 24th day of June in each year being fixed as the election day, and that casual vacancies be filled up by elections on days to be fixed by the Court of Aldermen. A fine of £200 was made payable by any person, duly nominated, who should decline to take upon himself the office. And further, that between the 14th day of March and the 14th day of May in every year, the Lord Mayor should, in the Court of Aldermen, nominate one or more Freeman or Freemen of the City (not exceeding three in the whole) to be publicly put in nomination for the Shrievalty, to the Liverymen in Common Hall assembled, such nomination to remain in force for five years, unless the person nominated gives notice of his wish to have his name withdrawn. In addition to persons thus nominated, every Alderman who has not served the office of Sheriff is, *ipso facto,* in nomination for the office, in priority to any other person, and it is competent for any two members of the Common Hall to nominate any Freeman of the City of London to the said office.

The absolute estate and interest in the office of Sheriff belongs to the Corporation, which consequently retains the fees and emoluments of the office. An allowance of £750 is granted by the Corporation to the Sheriffs annually, they discharging thereout two Fee Farm Rents (£40 and £10 respectively), payable by the Corporation, and making their own arrangements with their Under-Sheriffs.

The duties of the Sheriffs of the City of London are multifarious, and, like those of the Lord Mayor, incessant. It is an especial privilege of the Sheriffs to wait upon the Sovereign, by direction of the Corporation, attended by the City Remembrancer, to ascertain the Royal will and pleasure as to the reception of Addresses from the Corporation. The duty and privilege of presenting, at the Bar of the House, Petitions to Parliament on behalf of the Corporation is discharged by the Sheriffs, attended by the City Remembrancer, which privilege has been exercised so recently as 1926. They are required to attend every Session of the Central

Criminal Court, and, of course, there discharge the duties that ordinarily attach to the office of Sheriff.

They are expected to attend the Lord Mayor in the discharge of many of his official functions. They take charge of, and conduct, the business in the Common Hall, during the absence of the Lord Mayor. Places are reserved for the Sheriffs in the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council, which they usually occupy when not officially engaged elsewhere. The average cost to each gentleman serving the office may be put down at something over £4,000.

A Sheriff wears a Chain of Office and Badge, which of late years has usually been presented to him by the inhabitants of the Ward or City district with which he is associated. In connection with this it may be stated that the chain should be of the ordinary link pattern, and should not assume the character of a Collar of SS. The Collar of SS. is a very old emblem associated with the administration of justice, and worn as such by the Lord Chief Justice and other high judicial functionaries. The Lord Mayor alone of the Aldermen, as Chief Magistrate of the City, is entitled to wear such a collar. The Badge should only show designs specially appropriate to a Ward or district, or to the individual, and should not include the sword or mace, which do not appertain to the office of Sheriff.

Election and "Swearing In" of Sheriffs.

THE election of Sheriffs takes place on the Husting, erected at the east end of Guildhall, on Midsummer Day. On this day the Lord Mayor goes, in full state, from the Mansion House to Guildhall. On arriving there, he proceeds to the Aldermen's room and, preceded by the Aldermen, Sheriffs and officers in the same order as at the election of Lord Mayor, thence to the Husting. The Common Hall is opened by the Common Crier, in the same form as in the election of a Lord Mayor, after which the Recorder, or in his absence the Common Serjeant, acquaints the Livery with the nature of the duty they are called upon to discharge, and then the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Recorder retire to the Common Council Chamber, where the Sword is placed on the table on a bed of roses. The Sheriffs, with the Common Serjeant between them, then advance to the front of the Husting, when the Common Serjeant reads to the Livery a list of the persons to be put in nomination for Sheriffs, Chamberlain, Bridge-masters, Alecconers, and Auditors; and the Sheriffs, assisted by the Common Serjeant and some of the City officers, proceed to the elections, which are determined by show of hands, unless a poll be demanded. When the elections are over, the Sheriffs, with the Common Serjeant between them, preceded by the Marshal and the Common Crier with the Mace on his shoulder, and followed by the City officers, proceed to the Council Chamber, where the Lord Mayor and the Court of Aldermen are sitting, the Lord Mayor being covered; and, after making three reverences to the Lord Mayor, each of which he acknowledges by taking off his hat, the Common Serjeant in the name of the Sheriffs reports the result of the elections. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, and officers *(if there be no demand for a poll)* proceed immediately to the Husting in the Great Hall, when the Recorder declares to the Common Hall the persons

elected, and the Common Crier calls upon the Sheriffs elect to come forth and declare their consent to take upon themselves their offices. If a poll is demanded, it is taken on the following day—the Sheriffs presiding—and on the succeeding morning the result is announced from the Husting, and the same form used (in the presence of the Lord Mayor, &c.) as described above when there had been no demand for a poll. The "swearing in" takes place on the 28th of September in the presence of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and the Courts of the Sheriffs' Livery Companies, with the same officers in attendance as on the day of election. When the Lord Mayor and Aldermen are seated on the Husting, the Common Crier commands silence and calls upon the Sheriffs Elect by name to come forward and take upon themselves the office of Sheriff of London. The Sheriffs Elect then come to the table, and the Town Clerk administers the declaration of office. The freshly elected Sheriffs then take off their Livery gowns and put on violet gowns; the Sheriffs retiring from office respectively taking off their own chains and gowns and putting the chains of office upon each of the new Sheriffs.

A Sheriff, upon retiring from his office (unless he is an Alderman or a member of the Common Council) passes out of the public life of the Corporation. If he desires to become an Alderman, and pass in due course to the Mayoral Chair, he must be elected by the ratepayers of one of the twenty-five Wards, when a vacancy occurs by the death or resignation of its Alderman. The mere fact of any person (other than an Alderman) having served the office of Sheriff is not (as is sometimes supposed) a stepping-stone to the office of Lord Mayor.

Principal Officers.

A SHORT account of the officers mentioned in the description of the foregoing Ceremonies may prove interesting.

The Recorder

holds the principal and most ancient office of any in the Corporation. He is the Senior Law Officer and the representative of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in their judicial capacity. A record of his duties is preserved so far back as 1304. A few of these duties are here given :—To advise the Lord Mayor and Aldermen for the better direction in administering law and justice. By custom and Charter, to record, testify, and declare the customs of London by word of mouth. To attend as one of the Judges of the Central Criminal Court, and to charge the Grand Jury. To sit as Judge in the Mayor's Court. To attend the Lord Mayor upon the presentation of Addresses from the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council to the Sovereign, and on all important public occasions. To attend the presentation of, and to present the Lord Mayor Elect to the Lord Chancellor, for the approval of the Sovereign, and to present the Lord Mayor to His Majesty's Judges on being sworn into office.

The Chamberlain.

The office of the Chamberlain of London is one of great antiquity and responsibility, and must not be confounded with that of the King's Chamberlain. His office is mentioned in 1276, when Stephen de Mundene was the City Chamberlain or Chamberlain of Guildhall. In 1275-1278, Gregory de Rokesle is mentioned as the Chamberlain of our Lord the King. In 1300 the Chamberlain was elected by the Mayor and Aldermen. In 1319 it was ordered that he should be chosen by the Commonalty and removed according to the will of the same. At the present time, he is elected annually by the Livery in Common Hall on Midsummer Day. In addition to his ceremonial duties, he has been, from time

immemorial (and now is), the Treasurer or Banker of the City, and, in that capacity, has the care and custody of the monies of the Corporation of London, called the City's Cash, and of the several funds committed to the care and management of the Corporation. The City's Cash Account for 1926 is the 293rd of the series extant—142 of them have been printed and circulated.

The Chamberlain is the Keeper of the Freemen's Roll. He holds a Court for the presentation of Freedoms, and it is his duty to address and offer the right hand of fellowship to those distinguished persons to whom the Court of Common Council has granted the Honorary Freedom of the City.

The Chamberlain is one of the three Corporation Trustees, and also one of the custodians of the City Seal.

The Town Clerk.

The Town Clerk (originally called the Common Clerk or Secretary) is an ancient and chartered officer, and forms a component part of the Corporation. The office can be traced in the City Records as far back as the 13th year of the reign of Edward I. A.D. 1284, and by the "constitutions" granted by Edward II. in 1319, it was ordained that "the Common Clerk be chosen by the Commonalty of the City, and be removed according to the will of the same Commonalty."

The following are a few of the duties of the Town Clerk:—

To attend the Court of Aldermen, advise the Court on its procedure, conduct its business, and enter on the Minutes and in the Repertories the business transacted by the Court, and issue its orders. To attend the Court of Common Council (and all Committees appointed by the Court), advise the Court on its procedure, conduct its business, and enter on the Minutes and in the Journals the business transacted by the Court. To attend the Common Hall and advise and minute its proceedings. To attend upon the Lord Mayor and Aldermen on all public and and ceremonial occasions. To advise generally the Lord Mayor, when so required. To advise concerning the Laws, Customs, Liberties, and Privileges of the City. To administer the Oath or Declaration of office to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and every other person admitted to any Corporate office. To issue all Precepts to the several Wards for the annual election of Common Councilmen and Ward Officers, and to the different

Companies of the City to assemble in Common Hall. To provide a book or schedule and fairly enter therein an account of all the Charters, Records, Repertories, Journals, and other Muniments, Books, and Documents, belonging to the City, in his official custody, and to sign the same and verify the receipt thereof within three calendar months next after his appointment to the office, and to keep the same, at all time, in safe custody in the Muniment Rooms provided by the Corporation for that purpose. He is one of the three Corporation Trustees.

The Town Clerk appends his surname (only) to certain official documents by virtue of a city custom dating back to the early part of the 15th century.

The Common Serjeant.

This office is one of great antiquity, and the date of its creation is not precisely known, but it is, like the office of Town Clerk, named in the "Constitutions" of 1319. The Common Serjeant attends at the Sessions House, Old Bailey, during the whole of the sittings of the Central Criminal Court, and presides as one of the Judges. In the unavoidable absence of the Recorder, he charges the Grand Jury. He also sits, in the absence of the Recorder, as one of the Judges of the Lord Mayor's Court. He attends the Common Hall, and, in the absence of the Recorder, advises the Livery. He also submits the names of candidates at the elections of Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Chamberlain, Bridge-masters, Auditors, and other officers of the Livery, and reports to the Court of Aldermen, in the name of the Sheriffs (whose adviser he is on the occasion), the results of the different elections. He attends the Lord Mayor upon all public and ceremonial occasions. He is one of the Law Officers of the Corporation. Until the passing of the Local Government Act, 1888, the election to this office rested with the Common Council, but by that Act, all future appointments were vested in the Crown, but the privilege of fixing the salary and of defining the duties of the office, still remains with the Corporation.

The Comptroller.

The Comptroller of the Chamberlain, who is also Vice-Chamberlain, was originally known as Clerk of the Chamber, and is mentioned as such before the reign of Edward I. The first use of the title Comptroller occurs in 1478. He is the

custodian of the title deeds, leases, plans, &c., of the City's property, and is the Conveyancing Officer of the Corporation. The following is a list of some of the duties performed by him :—

He is required to attend the Court of Aldermen and the Court of Common Council upon all occasions, and to attend the Lord Mayor at Common Halls, and upon all public and ceremonial occasions. To act as Vice-Chamberlain, whenever the Chamberlain is prevented by illness or other cause, and during a vacancy in the office of Chamberlain. To keep in safe custody the title deeds, leases, plans and other documents of, and relating to, the City and Bridge-House Estates, and the several markets of the Corporation. To complete the general rental of the City and Bridge-House Estates, the accounts of fines and premiums received for leases; to attend the Auditors of the City and Bridge-House Accounts; to produce and examine the said rentals, &c., as a check against the Chamberlain. To prepare and examine all leases. To draw and sign all money bonds and securities, and prepare coupons to the same, when ordered. To investigate all titles, prepare all deeds, conveyances, contracts and agreements relating to estates purchased by the Corporation, in whatever capacity. The Comptroller is one of the three Corporation Trustees, a Law Officer of the Corporation, and one of the three custodians of the City Seal.

The City Remembrancer.

The duties of the office of Remembrancer are divided into three classes, viz. : Ceremonial, Parliamentary, and Legal. The office has been filled continuously from Elizabethan times, and although it was originally, and continued for many years to be, of a ceremonial and secretarial character only, it apparently involved constant communication with the Court and Ministers. In the year 1685, an order was made for the Remembrancer to continue to attend Parliament and the offices of the Secretaries of State daily, and acquaint the Lord Mayor with the public affairs, and other business transacted there, relating to the City. The ceremonial duties of the office involve all the arrangements necessary to be made upon the presentation of addresses from the Corporation to the Crown, the Members of the Royal Family, or to either Houses of Parliament, the

Corporation being entitled to exceptional privileges on these occasions, for the due maintenance of which the Remembrancer is responsible. On the demise of the Crown, the Remembrancer has to take measures with respect to the Accession and Proclamation of the Successor. He has also to attend the Court of Claims appointed at Coronations, make the claims of the Lord Mayor and citizens, obtain their allowance and receive the orders in relation to the execution of them, and to attend the Lord Mayor to St. James' Palace. On the election of a Lord Mayor, he makes the necessary appointment and arrangements for the presentation of the Lord Mayor Elect to the Lord Chancellor, when the Sovereign's approbation is signified. On occasions of public thanksgiving and funerals, he takes the requisite measures for preserving the privileges and due precedence of the Corporation in Procession and Cathedral. He invites the Members of the Royal Family and the great Officers of State to the Guildhall Banquet on the 9th November, has to arrange the reception of the company in the Library and their seating in the Hall, and to perform similar duties on the occasions of other Entertainments in Guildhall. On the occasion of the Sovereign proposing to enter the City, he attends at the offices of the Lord Chamberlain and the Master of the Horse to make the necessary arrangements connected with the ancient ceremony of surrendering the Sword.

The Parliamentary duties of the Remembrancer involve a daily attendance at the Houses of Parliament, during the Session, and require a constant watching of all measures introduced, or proposed to be introduced, in order that the Corporation may be informed of all matters likely to affect its interests, which he duly reports. For this purpose, the officials of both Houses of Parliament give him facilities of admission and attendance, and he enjoys the privilege of a seat under the gallery.

The Remembrancer is one of the Law Officers of the Corporation, and it is his duty, with his colleagues, to advise the Corporation, or any of its Committees, on such points of law as they may at any time desire to submit.

The City Solicitor.

Although this office is not of so ancient an origin as some of those already dealt with, it nevertheless appears from the

City's Records that the first appointment thereto was made by the Court of Aldermen so long ago as the year 1545. Since the year 1755 to the present time, the City Solicitor has been appointed by the Court of Common Council, and is now subject to annual election. The duties pertaining to the office have included from the earliest times the conduct of all legal proceedings on the part of the Corporation.

The following are a few of the duties of the office:—To act as the Lord Mayor's Assessor at Wardmotes. To conduct all proceedings whatever at law and in equity, to which the Corporation is a party, and such other general business as he may be ordered to do by the Court of Aldermen, the Court of Common Council, or by the Committees appointed by those Courts, and to attend, when necessary, all meetings of such Courts or Committees. To prepare all Acts of Common Council, Bye-laws and Regulations, and prosecute parties for disobeying the same. To prosecute persons presented by the Inquests of the several Wards of the City for various offences and nuisances. To defend the Magistrates and Officers of the City in proceedings instituted against them for acts done in the execution of their respective offices and the discharge of their several duties, and to prosecute persons for assaults on Police and other Constables of the City, and other Civil Officers, in the execution of their duty. To prosecute and bring to justice all such persons as the Court of Aldermen, the Lord Mayor, or the Sitting Magistrates, for the time being, may think proper to order to be prosecuted, where no public fund is provided for the purpose, and in cases where, from the parties being unable of themselves to prosecute, the delinquents would otherwise escape justice.

To attend before the King's Remembrancer to render ancient service, on behalf of the Corporation, in connection with certain property held of the Crown. He also acts as Legal Adviser to the Commissioner of the City Police, to the Visiting Committee of the City of London Mental Hospital; and is one of the Law Officers of the Corporation. The duties of this Officer were very considerably augmented in 1898, consequent upon the absorption of the Commission of Sewers in that year.

The Secondary.

The office of Secondary or Under-Sheriff of the City of London is one of the most ancient of Civic Offices, dating from the time of King Henry I., when the Shrievalty of London was granted to the Corporation.

The Secondary executes all writs and process directed to the Sheriffs; he sits as Judge to assess damages in cases remitted from the High Court, and in compensation cases affecting City property. He also conducts under the Sheriffs all Parliamentary and Common Hall elections in the City; he is Deputy-Returning Officer for County Council elections there, prepares the Lists and Registers of Parliamentary and Common Hall electors, compiles the Jury List for the City, and issues the panels of City jurors for the Central Criminal Court, the High Court of Justice, and the City Courts.

Since November, 1885, the Secondary for the time being has also held the office of High Bailiff of Southwark, in which capacity he is Returning Officer for the three Parliamentary Divisions of Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, and West Southwark, and conducts Parliamentary elections there. He also arranges the proceedings of the Courts Leet of the Southwark Manors, which were granted to the Corporation by Charter of Edward VI. in the year 1550.

The office of Secondary is held direct from the Corporation, which is liable to the Crown for any misconduct on the part of the Sheriffs, Secondary, and Sheriffs' Officers. The Sheriffs, personally, derive no pecuniary benefit from their office, and they and the Corporation are indemnified against loss by the Secondary, who gives a Bond to the Corporation, himself in an unlimited amount and that of a Guarantee Society in the sum of £2,500, efficiently to discharge all the duties devolving upon him as the representative of the Sheriffs; his official place of business is called 'the Office of the Sheriffs of London.'

The City Surveyor.

This officer was formerly designated Clerk of the City's Works, and existed as far back as 1477. The title was altered in 1848 to Architect and Surveyor, but at the time of an appointment made in 1891 the designation was again altered to that of City Surveyor. His duties include

attendance on the Courts of Aldermen, Courts of Common Council and Committees, whenever required; making surveys and valuations of all Corporation Estates, whether Trust Property or otherwise, advising as to the letting of all property, preparing plans, surveying all property, directing all works of repair to public buildings and property of the Corporation, preparing designs for new buildings, performing such work and duties as may arise out of Acts of Parliament in which the Corporation may have an interest, and generally performing the usual duties of an Architect and Surveyor.

The Muniment Rooms.

ON entering the principal muniment room, one is brought face to face with some of the more cherished of all the CITY'S ARCHIVES. The well-known *Liber Albus* or White Book of the City, is a compilation made early in the 15th century by John Carpenter—sometime Town Clerk of the City, and founder of the City of London School—of ordinances, customs, and charters that have regulated the government of the City from time immemorial. Here also is the scarcely less famous *Liber Custumarum*, or Book of Customs of the City of an earlier date, being of the 14th century, whilst in close proximity is a MS. of still earlier date—indeed, the earliest of all the volumes here treasured—viz., the volume known as the *Liber de Antiquis Legibus*, compiled A.D. 1274. Two other compilations bear the names of two high officers of the Corporation. These are (1) *Liber Horn* (dated A.D. 1311), so called from having been compiled by Andrew Horn, who besides being a citizen and fishmonger, was also an eminent jurist, and at one time Chamberlain of the City; and (2) *Liber Dunthorn*, called after a famous and learned Town Clerk, William Dunthorn (A.D. 1461-1490), who continued to hold a Fellowship at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, for some years after entering the service of the Corporation. His noble volume bears witness alike to his learning, and to his love for the ancient City and its traditions. Two beautifully illuminated volumes, the one a 13th century compilation of Canon Law, the other a 15th century copy of English Statute Law, contain many fine miniatures. On the shelves immediately adjoining, lie—row

upon row—the Rolls of the Court of Husting from 4th November, 1252, 750 in number, which may be seen occupying the upper shelves round three parts of the room. Under them, and round the greater part of the room, stand the well-known Letter Books, beginning A.D. 1275, which, through the medium of Calendars printed by the Corporation, have added much to the knowledge of historians; the "Journals," or Transactions of the Court of Common Council of the City, beginning A.D. 1416; and above these the Repertories, or Proceedings of the Court of Aldermen, which extend in a long series from A.D. 1495 to the present day. Prior to A.D. 1495 the meetings of the Court of Aldermen were recorded in the Journals, and before A.D. 1416, the work of both Courts is to be found described in the Letter Books. The increasing size of the Journals, as the years roll on, afford a striking evidence of the increased work of the Corporation.

Both the "Journals" and "Repertories" are without a break from their commencement.

The Court of Aldermen.

IN early times the Aldermen seem to have had a kind of proprietary right over their Wards, arising no doubt from the fact that many of them were territorial magnates, which would probably account for the singularly irregular boundaries of many of the City Wards. In the possession of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's there is a document of the early part of the twelfth century in which the names, description and Wards of many of the Aldermen are given; for instance, we find the Ward of Godwin, son of Esgar; the Ward of Edward Parole; the Ward of Brichmar the Moneyer; the Ward of Osbert Dringepinne and the Ward of Brocesgange; later on (1276) we find the Tower Ward called the Ward of William de Hadestock; Vintry Ward the Ward of Henry de Coventre. Farringdon Ward, previously known as the Ward of Ludgate and Newgate, and also as the Ward of Anketin de Auvergne, obtains its present name from William de Farringdon or Farndon, its Alderman, whose son-in-law Nicholas devised the Aldermanry to John de Pulteneye.

The first mention of a "Court of Aldermen" is found in an ancient chronicle where the writer, himself an Alderman, says:*

"In the year 1200 were chosen five and twenty of the more discreet men of the City, and sworn to take counsel on behalf of the City, together with the Mayor."

The City (described by Lord Coke as *Epitome totius regni*) appears to have been governed by the Court of Aldermen before the Common Council was in existence.

In 1319, the King declared that all the Aldermen should be removed each year and not be re-elected. This gave rise to some trouble. From 1377 to 1393, however, each Ward did annually elect its own Alderman, after which, the Aldermen for the time being retained their office for life, unless removed therefrom for some reasonable and justifiable cause; and this rule continues to the present day. The following is the old oath administered to an Alderman on taking office:—

"THE OTHE OF THE ALDERMEN."

"Ye shall sweare that ye shall well and lawfully serve our Soveraigne Lady the Queen, in the Citty of London, in the office of Alderman, in the Ward of ———, whereof ye be chosen Alderman, and every other Ward whereof ye shalbe chosen Alderman hereafter. And lawfully ye shall entreate the people of the same Ward of such things as to them perteyneth to doe, for keping of the Citty, and for maynteyning of the peace in the same. And the Laws and Franchises of this Citty ye shall keepe and maytayne, within the Citty and without; after your witt and power. And attendant ye shalbe to mayntayne the right of Orphans, after the Lawes and Usages of the same Citty. And ready ye shalbe to com at the sommons and warnings of the Maior and Mynisters of this Citty for the tyme being, to speede th' Assises, Plees, and Judgements of the Hustings, and other needs of this Citty, yf ye be not lett by the needs of the Queen, or by some other reasonable cause, and good and lawful counsell ye shall give for such things as towch the c̄omon proffitt of the Citty. And ye shall sell no manner victual by retayle, as breade, ale, wyne, flesh ne fysh, by your apprentices, allowes, servaunts, ne by any other way. Ne proffit shall ye none take of any such manner victuall so sould during your office. The secrets of this Court ye shall keepe, and not disclose any thing here spoken, for the c̄omon wealth of this Citty, or that might hurt any person or brother of this said Courte, unlesse it be spoken to your brother, or to any other which in your conscience and discretion ye shall thinck to be for the c̄omon wealth of this Citty. And well and lawfully ye shall behave you in the sayd office, and in all other things towching the said Citty.

As God you helpe."

* Dr. Round holds that Aldermen were in existence prior to this date. See "The Commune of London," pp. 238-9.

The inhabitants on the Electoral Roll (practically the Parliamentary Voting List) of each of the twenty-five Wards have the right to elect a Freeman to be their Alderman. The election is conducted by ballot precisely as at an election for a member of Parliament. Before an Alderman can take his seat as such he must be approved and admitted by the Court of Aldermen. Should the electors of any Ward return a person who has been adjudged and determined by the Court of Aldermen to be unfit to support the dignity and discharge the duties of the office of Alderman, the Court may, after rejection three times in succession, itself nominate, elect, and admit a fit and proper person, being a Freeman of the City, to fill the office. Every Alderman of the City of London is, in virtue of his office, a Justice of the Peace for the County of that City, and as such he possesses very extensive powers. Every Alderman may, within his Ward, execute such duties as are allowed to be done and executed by one or two Justices of the Peace of any County. He can also, when sitting at either of the two Justice Rooms, do alone any act which by any Statute (*past or future*) is directed to be done by more than one Justice, and shall be deemed to be a Court of Summary Jurisdiction consisting of two or more Justices.

These privileges were first bestowed upon some of the Aldermen by letters patent dated 26 October, 23 Henry VI. (1444), whereby the Mayor and Recorder for the time being, and all the Aldermen who had served the office of Mayor, and those who should thereafter serve the said office, were created Justices of the Peace, so long as they remained Aldermen. This privilege was confirmed by the Charters of 2 Edward IV. (1462), 4 Edward VI. (1550), and 6 James I. (1608). An extension of the Charter was made 18 October, 14 Charles I. (1638) to the following effect:—"The mayor, recorder, and aldermen who had been, or should thereafter be, mayors, and the three senior aldermen who had not been mayors, were constituted and appointed justices of the peace;" and in the Charter of 28 July, 4 William and Mary (1692) it was further extended by adding "six other aldermen who have not served the office of mayor beyond the three other next the mayoralty as justices." Lastly, by the Charter 25 August, 15 George II. (1741), on the petition of the Mayor and Aldermen, all the Aldermen were constituted Justices of the Peace, whether they had passed the Chair or not.

All the Aldermen are Justices of Oyer and Terminer, and, as such, are named in the Commission for holding the Sessions of the Central Criminal Court at the Old Bailey. They also discharge important duties under the City Police Act, 1839, and the various Licensing Acts.

The Court of Aldermen appoints a number of its body as Visiting Justices of H.M. Prisons of Brixton, Holloway, and Pentonville. The Aldermen are, severally, Governors of the Royal Hospitals, viz., St. Bartholomew's, Christ's, Bridewell and Bethlem and St. Thomas's. Each Alderman has the government of his Ward and the appointment of a Deputy from among its Common Councilmen. A person who refuses to serve as Alderman, on being elected, is liable to a fine of £500, unless he is in a position to satisfy the Court of Aldermen that at the time of his election he was not worth £30,000.

An Alderman does not wear a Chain of Office until he becomes Sheriff, when he wears one during his term of Shrievalty. After the expiration of that year, he does not wear it again until he has passed the Mayoral Chair, and it is then usual to add the Sword and Mace to the Badge. An Alderman is addressed as Worshipful until he has passed the Mayoral Chair, and afterwards as Right Worshipful.

The duties devolving on an Alderman of the City of London are many and of a most responsible nature—the few already mentioned will give some idea of their general importance.

The Court of Common Council.

THE earliest known list of members of this Council is found in the City Archives *circa* 1285, "the names of the good men of all the Wards sworn to consult with the Aldermen on the affairs of the City of London." This list contains 40 names, another list of 133 names is found in 1347, and in this list the Wards are duly represented, in proportion to their size, by six, five, or fewer representatives. Soon after the middle of the 14th century the Guilds began to claim a more direct participation in the government of the City than they had hitherto enjoyed, with the result that, in 1376, they were able

to wrest the election of the members of the Common Council and of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs from the Wards, and vest it in themselves.

In less than ten years, however (in 1384), the election reverted to the inhabitants of the Wards, being Freemen, each Ward electing representatives as before in proportion to its size, and this system has continued down to the present day (except as to the necessity of the Elector being a Freeman). In 1341, King Edward III. granted the City a Charter, empowering the citizens, in their Corporate capacity, to amend customs which, in course of time, should have been found hard or defective. Under the provisions of this Charter, the Court of Common Council last fixed, in 1840, the number of annually elected representatives (at present, 206), and has from time to time reformed the machinery of the City's Municipal Government without objection or interference from authorities outside. The Bills for the "Acts" have to be read a first, second and third time. As recently as 1911 an Act was thus passed empowering the Court of Common Council by resolution to vary from time to time the date of the election of Sheriffs and other officials usually elected by the Common Hall on Midsummer Day.

This Court has also the exclusive power of conferring the honorary Freedom of the City, and of voting Corporate addresses to Royal and other distinguished personages. All documents requiring the Common Seal of the Corporation, and all leases granted by the Royal Hospitals (of which the Chamberlain holds the Corporate Seal), must be sealed in open Court at a meeting of the Common Council. The Court is widely known for its munificent support of public charities, and liberal contributions to the relief of distress in all parts of the world. The majority of the City offices are in the gift of the Common Council, or its various Committees.

Every person eligible as a representative on the Common Council must (first) be a Freeman of the City and householder in the Ward he seeks to represent; in other words, a person who being free of the City is rated for a house, paying scot and bearing lot. This is the ancient customary qualification. Or (secondly) he must be a Freeman of the City and must occupy premises to the value of £10 per annum in the Ward he desires to represent, and must be on the annual Register of

Parliamentary voters for the City of London in respect of such premises; this is the statutory qualification. The qualifications of the electors are the same as those required in the candidates, except that the elector need not be a Freeman of the City. The City of London is divided into twenty-five Wards of unequal size, Bassishaw, the smallest, has four representatives, and the largest, Farringdon Without, sixteen, and in addition there is one Ward called "Bridge Without," which has an Alderman, who is elected by the Court of Aldermen from amongst those Aldermen who have served the office of Lord Mayor, but has no other representative. Every Common Councilman ceases to hold office at midnight on the 20th December, and next day—St. Thomas's Day—the annual elections to fill their places are held at the various 'Wardmotes' presided over by the Alderman of the Ward, or in his unavoidable absence by the Lord Mayor. The Court of Common Council—the full style of which is "the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled"—consists of the Lord Mayor, 25 other Aldermen, and 206 Commoners, making a total of 232. Party politics have no part in the Municipal Elections of the City; how to promote the best interests of the Ward and the City is the paramount consideration in the minds of both the electors and the elected, character and business experience being the only qualities taken into account.

The following was recently written by a public City man respecting the personnel of the Common Council:—

"Any man who will visit the Council Chamber when the "discussions are going on, or who will read them in the public "press, will be fully convinced that a patriotic, generous, "unselfish spirit pervades the debates. There is a marked "absence of personalities and bitterness, even during the "warmest contests, and the citizens of London have good "reason to be proud of the men that they send to represent "them."

The following extracts from the Report of the Municipal Corporation Commissioners, 1837, clearly explain why other Corporations were reformed, and the Corporation of London left to continue unaltered its beneficent career:—

"We therefore feel it to be our duty to represent to your Majesty that the existing Municipal Corporations of England and Wales neither

possess nor deserve the confidence or respect of your Majesty's subjects, and that a thorough reform must be effected before they can become, what we humbly submit to your Majesty they ought to be, useful and efficient instruments of local government."

"The history of the Common Council of London is that of a body which has watched vigilantly over the interests of its constituents, and for a long series of years has studied to improve the Corporate Institutions with great earnestness, unremitting caution, and scrupulous justice."

The result of the Report was that the Corporation was left the only unreformed Corporation in the Kingdom. Whenever reform has been found necessary, the Common Council itself has always effected such reform. The entire absence of political controversy, in its debates and elections, has undoubtedly tended to make the Corporation an Institution to which all parties of the State can have recourse, with the certainty that no question of international importance is likely to be disregarded or receive inadequate or partial consideration at its hands.

Always anxious to maintain its ancient traditions and privileges unsullied and uncurtailed, its Members perform, daily, important Municipal functions, with humble reliance upon the City's time-honoured Motto, *Domine Dirige Nos.*

Connection of the Corporation with Other Public Bodies.

IT is not generally known that, in addition to the work of the Corporation of London in managing its own affairs, it is associated with many other bodies in carrying out public work. Among these a few may be mentioned:—

THE ROYAL HOSPITALS,

which were founded by Charter of Edward VI., and endowed by the Corporation, and of which the Lord Mayor is the head (with the exception of Christ's).

These Hospitals are:—St. Bartholomew, Christ's, Bridewell and Bethlem, and St. Thomas. All the Aldermen and twelve Commoners are Governors of each of these Hospitals.

THE THAMES CONSERVANCY BOARD,

to which the Corporation sends two of its members as representatives.

PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY.

Two representatives.

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD.

Two representatives.

THE RIVER LEA CONSERVANCY.

One representative.

THE CITY AND GUILDS INSTITUTE.

The Lord Mayor, the Recorder, six Aldermen, and twelve Commoners are members of the Board of Governors.

THE CITY OF LONDON PAROCHIAL CHARITIES.

Four members are sent by the Corporation to serve on the Governing Body.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

One representative.

COMMISSIONERS OF INCOME TAX.

Nine representatives.

CITY OF LONDON COLLEGE.

One representative.

CRYSTAL PALACE TRUSTEES.

Six representatives.

OLD AGE PENSIONS ACT, 1908.

Two representatives.

CITY WARD SCHOOLS.

Ten representative Governors and Managers.

PRISON CHARITIES TRUST.

Two representatives.

THE ASSOCIATION OF THE COUNTY OF THE CITY OF LONDON UNDER THE TERRITORIAL AND RESERVE FORCES ACT, 1907.

Seven representatives.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS' ASSOCIATION.

One representative.

HABERDASHERS' ASKE'S CHARITY.

One representative.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS STANDING JOINT COMMITTEE.

Three representatives.

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES.

One representative.

LOCAL WAR PENSIONS.

One representative.

THE MITCHELL CITY OF LONDON CHARITY.

This Charity is the outcome of the will (1875) of Mr. T. W. Mitchell, M.P., a City Merchant, and is managed under a scheme of the Court of Chancery (1883). There are fifteen Trustees, of whom four represent the Corporation. The income is devoted to pensions or grants of money to persons who have been engaged in business within the City of London,

or the widows or children of such, and to the advancement of the education of City boys and girls by means of scholarships, or by rendering assistance to such in proceeding to the Universities.

The London Court of Arbitration.

The object of this Court is "the speedy and inexpensive settlement of disputes arising in the course of business without having recourse to litigation."

It is under the control of a Joint Committee of Management appointed by the Corporation and by the London Chamber of Commerce. The Corporation sends 12 representatives. The fees are very low, and the rules admit of a very speedy and economical settlement of disputes. The rules can be obtained at the London Chamber of Commerce, Oxford Court, Cannon Street, E.C.

The Lieutenancy of London.

The Lieutenancy of the City of London is a Commission named by the Crown and issued under the Great Seal of England, under an Act passed in 1673.

The Commission consists of the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, the Recorder, the Chamberlain, the Town Clerk, the Common Serjeant, and the Aldermen's Deputies. The Lord Mayor has also the privilege of recommending to His Majesty, through the Secretary of State for War, for inclusion in the Commission, gentlemen possessing the necessary qualifications, which at present are as follows: "Of either having held a commission in one of His Majesty's Forces for not less than 10 years, or of having rendered eminent services in connection with an Association in his own county under the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907." The expenses of the Commission, which include the entire upkeep of the Headquarters of the 7th Battalion Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment, now a Battalion of the Extra Special Reserve), amounts to about £2,000 per annum. Its expenses are met by means of a Trophy Tax levied on the City.

The Work of the Common Council.

HAVING now described the Guildhall, the Ceremonies, Officials, Insignia, and given a history of the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council, it remains, as indicated in the preface, to give an account of the work carried on in Guildhall in the government of the "one square mile."

The work of the Corporation is chiefly carried on by means of a number of Committees, which are entrusted with certain powers, but which are required to report to the Court of Common Council on all important matters, receiving its sanction before putting the same into execution. Among other matters, all lettings of property must be submitted to the Court for approval. The composition and formation of these Committees is as follows:—

Every Committee of the Common Council (with the exception of two or three which will be specially mentioned) consists of six Aldermen and 29 Commoners; the first named are nominated by the Court of Aldermen, and the Commoners by the members for the 25 Wards (or sides of Wards), each nominating one of their number to the Court of Common Council, which usually confirms such nominations. Subject to annual re-election on St. Thomas's Day, each member serves for four years, and cannot continue longer to be a member of the same Committee except with the consent of all his colleagues in his Ward, and also with the approbation of the Court of Common Council. This rule acts most beneficially, ensuring as it does, that, by passing from one Committee to another, members obtain a general knowledge of all branches of Corporation work. A chairman is elected at the first meeting of the Committee in each year and acts for the year, and only in most exceptional cases is the term extended, but he remains (as late Chairman) a member of the Committee for another year.

The work of the Committees may be conveniently divided under the following heads:—Estates; Domestic; Educational;

Open Spaces; Public Health; Public Service; and Additional. The Committees in charge of each section under these heads are as follows:—

Estates.—The City Lands, Bridge-House Estates, Coal and Corn and Finance, Irish Society.

Domestic.—Law and City Courts, Officers and Clerks, General Purposes, Special, Privileges.

Educational.—The Gresham, Library, City of London Schools, Music, Freemen's School, Elementary Education.

A COMMITTEE ROOM.

Open Spaces.—Epping Forest, West Ham Park, and Coal and Corn and Finance.

Public Service.—Markets, Police, County Purposes, Port of London Sanitary.

Public Health.—Improvements and Finance, Streets, Sanitary, Housing.

Additional.—Visiting Committee (City of London Mental Hospital), Overseers, Assessment.

ESTATES.

The City Lands Committee.

This is the premier Committee of the Corporation, not only by reason of its antiquity, but by the importance of its work. The members comprising it have usually served upon most of the other Committees. The Chairman is designated "Chief Commoner" of the Court of Common Council during his year of office, and as such is the spokesman of the Court on all official occasions. Upon this Committee devolves the management of the Lands and Buildings belonging to the Corporation, with the exception of the few which fall within the special province of other Committees.

The Revenue derived from the Corporate Estates forms, mainly, the Fund which is known as the City's Cash, out of which all the ordinary expenses of Civic Government are paid. Among these expenses may be mentioned those connected with the Mayoralty, the Official Staff, the Central Criminal Court, the Magistracy, Guildhall and the offices and buildings connected therewith. The net average revenue for the last three years of the City's Estate is about £170,000 per annum, and the average annual rental of the property for the same period under the control of the Committee amounts, in the gross, to about £274,000. The number of houses belonging to the Corporation under the control of this Committee (including weekly lettings), is over 2,500. The number of leases is about 1,250.

This Committee, besides the letting, control, and management of the Corporation Estates (as before mentioned), has the charge of Guildhall, the Monument (which is annually visited by about 120,000 persons), and all the other monuments in the public streets belonging to the Corporation; the management of the Bunhill Fields Burial Ground, the City Greenyard (used for stabling horses or other animals belonging to individuals in charge of the police), and the Artizans' Dwellings erected by the Corporation. The New Central Criminal Courts, Old Bailey, in which the work of the most important Criminal Court in the kingdom is carried on, is also under its control and management. This fine building was opened in 1907 by the late King Edward VII., the late Mr. E. W. Mountford, F.R.I.B.A., being the Architect. Its erection cost about

£300,000, and the expenses associated with its maintenance amount to nearly £15,000 per annum, which is paid out of the City's Cash.

The Bridge-House Estates Committee.

This Committee has the control of what are known as the Bridge-House Estates, out of which are maintained London, Blackfriars, Southwark, and the Tower Bridges.

The real estate of the Bridge-House Trust consists of messuages, lands, and hereditaments situate in the City of London, the Borough of Southwark, and the counties of Surrey, Kent, and Essex, a considerable part of which is let on lease. The number of houses, &c., under the management of the Committee is about 2,500, of which 500 are shops and offices, 29 wharves, &c., 23 warehouses, 75 stables, and 1,873 houses.

The title of the Corporation of London to the Bridge-House Estates is very ancient; and the property was generally granted and devised by the Kings of England and "charitable and well-disposed persons," and is held by the Mayor and Commonalty and citizens of the City of London upon Trust, primarily for the maintenance and support of London Bridge; the words used in the conveyances and grants being generally "to the use of London Bridge," "for the works of London Bridge," or "for the sustentation of London Bridge." The Comptroller, the Conveyancing Officer of the Corporation, has in his custody grants and conveyances as early as 1282 and 1288, containing the above words, and also Leases granted by the Corporation, prior to those dates. In 1274 (Edward I.), a Commission was issued to enquire into the revenues, &c., of the Bridge-House Estates, and the Inquisition under that Commission found that the custody of the revenues of the Bridge-House Estates had always belonged to the City and citizens of London. The annual revenue of the Bridge-House Estates amounted at Lady Day, 1925, to about £200,000, and the charges thereon (exclusive of the repayment of Loans), amount to about £171,000 per annum. The cost of widening London and Blackfriars Bridges is being met by Sinking Funds, the annual contributions to which are not included in the last-mentioned total. The average annual charge for the maintenance and support of London Bridge, Southwark Bridge, Blackfriars Bridge, and the Tower Bridge (including the

expenses attendant upon paving, watching, lighting, cleansing and watering the same) is £41,000. The expenses connected with the building and extensions of these bridges (exclusive of maintenance), have been over two-and-a-half millions sterling. A short account of these four bridges may be interesting :—

London Bridge.

A low wooden bridge was in existence across the Thames at St. Botolph's Wharf so long ago as the year 944, and in 1176 the foundation of the first stone bridge was laid, the building of which occupied some 33 years, the opening taking place in 1209. This bridge stood the wear and tear of nearly seven centuries. In 1755, an Act of Parliament was passed for improving, widening, and enlarging the bridge, the new works necessitating the pulling down of the old houses which, for many years, had stood upon it. In 1767, the removal of the tolls, formerly levied on the bridge, cost the Corporation £30,000. In 1823, it at last became necessary entirely to rebuild the bridge, and to enable this to be done, a further Act was obtained. In 1825, the construction of the present bridge was commenced. It was opened by King William IV., on the 1st August, 1831, and cost, with its immediate approaches, £715,246. The bridge was widened 12 feet in 1902-1904, at a cost of £100,000. A Traffic Return taken between the hours of 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. on 14th July, 1925, gave the number of vehicles passing over the bridge as 19,112.

Blackfriars Bridge.

A bridge on the present site was originally constructed by the Corporation under the powers of an Act passed in 1755, at a cost of some £230,000, a portion of which was authorised to be raised upon the tolls the Corporation was empowered to levy, and the balance upon the security of the Bridge-House Estates. In repairing this bridge, an expenditure of £105,158 became necessary, which was provided by the Bridge-House Estates. The bridge remained in use for nearly a century; but, in 1863, having become unsafe, and it being anticipated that it would be still further endangered by the Embankment on the northern side of the river, then about to be constructed, Parliament sanctioned the rebuilding of the bridge, and the Blackfriars Bridge Act, 1863, was passed for that purpose

The Corporation was authorised to raise, on the credit of the Bridge-House Estates, the sum of £300,000. The first stone of the present bridge was laid 20th July, 1865. It was completed and opened for traffic by the late Queen Victoria on the 7th November, 1869, the total cost amounting to £401,131. The bridge was widened to 105 feet in 1907-1909, for the accommodation of tramways, at a cost of about £232,000. A Traffic Return taken between the hours of 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. on 14th July, 1925, gave the number of vehicles passing over the bridge as 15,760.

Southwark Bridge.

This bridge was erected by a Company incorporated under the name of the "Southwark Bridge Company" in the year 1811. In 1865, with the hope of relieving the traffic on London Bridge, an Act of Parliament was passed authorising the sale or transfer of Southwark Bridge to the Corporation, but chiefly in consequence of the gradients the bridge has never been a success. An arrangement was entered into between the Company and the Corporation, by which the bridge was acquired by the latter and opened "free of toll" on the 8th November, 1864. In 1867, the Corporation was empowered to raise the necessary purchase-money on the security of the Bridge-House Estates, and the purchase (which included the freeing of the bridge from toll) was completed in the year 1868 for the sum of £218,868. In 1904 a Bill was promoted in Parliament for power to reconstruct and widen and improve the gradient of the bridge at an estimated cost of £320,000. Local opposition, however, caused the scheme to be abandoned. A Traffic Return taken between the hours of 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. on 14th July, 1925, gave the number of vehicles passing over the bridge as 8,579. By the Corporation of London (Bridges) Act, 1911, the Corporation was empowered to reconstruct the bridge, with improved gradients, the cost of this being £416,292. This work was commenced during the year 1912. The King (George V.) opened the reconstructed bridge, 6th June, 1921.

The Tower Bridge.

The enormously increased vehicular traffic across London and Southwark Bridges (in 1884, nearly 28,000 vehicles passed over the former in one day) and the serious lack of bridge accommodation below London Bridge became in recent years

the subject-matter of almost daily complaint; at the same time, there was a growing dislike on the part of those responsible for the provision of additional means of access between the north and south sides of the Thames, outside the City boundaries, to incur the necessary expenditure, which would, of course, seriously add to the already sufficiently large Metropolitan rates. In 1884, the Corporation, after exhaustive enquiry, acceded to the public demand, and caused the necessary Parliamentary Notices to be given of the promotion of a Bill, in the then ensuing Session of Parliament, empowering the Corporation to erect a bridge on a site (Irongate Stairs) immediately adjacent to the southern boundary of the Tower on the north side of the Thames, and to Hartley's Wharf, Horsleydown, on the south side of the Thames. The bridge was commenced building in 1886, from the designs of Sir Horace Jones, the City Architect (who died shortly afterwards); the late Sir John Wolfe Barry, C.B., being the engineer responsible for the construction. On the 30th June, 1894, the then Prince of Wales (afterwards Edward VII.) (who had laid the foundation stone), accompanied by the Princess of Wales, opened the bridge on behalf of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria. The conclusions formed as to the necessity for further provisions for cross-river traffic below London Bridge were amply justified from the first day of the opening of the bridge. From the 9th July to the 9th September, 1894, a total of 3,441,572 foot passengers and 358,404 vehicles passed over the bridge—giving a daily average of 54,628 foot passengers and 5,688 vehicles. The vehicular traffic has since largely increased, as on one day, in 1895, 8,751, and in 1903, a daily average of 12,192 vehicles passed over the bridge. The marked relief afforded to the traffic of London Bridge is a matter of common observation. The total cost amounted to £1,010,900. The annual cost of maintenance is about £33,000. A Traffic Return taken between the hours of 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. on the 14th July, 1925, gave the number of vehicles passing over the bridge as 12,642.

It may be noted that these four bridges have been built or purchased and are maintained out of the "Bridge-House Estate Trust" fund, administered by the Corporation, and that the ratepayers have never been called upon for the smallest contribution.

NORTHERN APPROACH TO THE TOWER BRIDGE. EARLY MORNING.

Proposed New Bridge.

In 1852, when proposals were being made for relieving traffic congestion in the City, and the reconstruction of the then existing Blackfriars Bridge was under consideration, the Bridge-House Estates Committee in the following year advocated building a new bridge between Blackfriars and Southwark

Bridge, and also the rebuilding of Blackfriars Bridge. It was decided to first proceed with Blackfriars Bridge, and the reconstruction was carried out between 1865 and 1869, as mentioned on page 170.

The proposal for constructing a new bridge between Blackfriars and Southwark Bridges was again considered in 1866, but abandoned. Complaints of congestion on London Bridge continued to be made, and these, together with the growing needs of East London for better cross-river facilities, led the Corporation to build the Tower Bridge, as mentioned on page 171.

The increasing congestion of thoroughfares, the advent of mechanically propelled traffic which has transformed the conditions of street traction, and the recommendation of the Traffic Commission in 1903 for the further provision of facilities for traffic by the creation of through routes, led the Corporation to seek powers to construct a new bridge between Blackfriars and Southwark Bridges, and thus endeavour to afford additional relief to congestion in the City, whilst providing a through route from "The Angel" at Islington to Marshalsea Road, Old Kent Road, and thence South-East.

The necessary Parliamentary powers for the construction of such a bridge were granted by the Corporation of London (Bridges) Act, 1911; the cost of bridge and approach was then estimated to cost about £2,000,000.

The greater portion of the property required to be demolished has already been acquired.

Owing to emergencies arising out of the Great War, works authorised by the Corporation of London (Bridges) Act, 1911, were suspended; and as the time for completion expired in August, 1921, Parliament has granted, by the Corporation of London (Bridge) Act, 1921, an extension of the time limit.

Considerable public discussion has arisen over the proposal to build the new bridge, to be known as "St. Paul's Bridge," and its construction is at present in abeyance.

In connection with the care of the bridges two Bridge Masters are elected annually in Common Hall on Midsummer Day, by the Mayor, Aldermen and Liverymen of the several

City Livery Companies; their principal duty is to inspect daily and report monthly to the Bridge-House Estates Committee on the condition of London, Southwark and Blackfriars Bridges. The office is one of the most ancient in the Corporation.

THE IRISH SOCIETY.

Although the business of the "Honourable the Irish Society" is not managed by the Common Council, it is thought that, as all the Members are appointed by that body, an account of the Society and its work may appropriately be mentioned.

The "Irish Society" consists of a Governor (who must be an Alderman), Deputy-Governor, and twenty-four Assistants, six Assistants, including the Governor, being Aldermen of the City (the Recorder being also an Assistant), and the Deputy Governor and the remainder of the Assistants being Common Councilmen. In February in each year 12 new Members are elected by the Common Council to take the place of the same number retiring after two years' service.

The connection of the Corporation with the Estates in the Province of Ulster, over which the Irish Society now exercises control, began in the year 1608, in the reign of James I. Owing to divisions between two great families (the O'Neils and O'Dohertys) who, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, divided between them the whole of the Province of Ulster, with the exception of the Counties Down and Antrim, and who were in constant rebellion against the English Crown, their estates were forfeited to the Crown.

Commissioners were appointed, in 1608 and 1609, to enquire into the title of the Crown to the escheated lands, and Inquisitions were duly held to ascertain and define those that were forfeited, together with the rights, privileges, and fisheries appertaining thereto, and a project was set on foot for establishing a Protestant Colony on the same, which received the King's approval. Certain conditions were thereupon laid down for observance by the Privy Council, and the English and Scotch people were invited to undertake the necessary work. The public, however, not responding to this invitation, King James directed the Earl of Salisbury, Lord High Treasurer, who had first conceived the project of Protestant colonisation, to write to the then City Remembrancer (Sir Clement Edmonds), asking

for a conference on the subject, and the Lord Mayor appointed a deputation to consider the matter. After the lapse of a few days, the Lords of the Privy Council and the Corporation of London came to an understanding, and the Corporation expressed its willingness to undertake the plantation, and on the 1st August, 1609, the Court of Common Council appointed four representatives to proceed to Ireland to view the site of the proposed Colony, and report their proceedings and opinions thereon.

After the return of the Deputation, the Court of Common Council appointed a Committee to confer with the Privy Council, and after considerable negotiation, Articles of Agreement were (on the 28th January, 1610) entered into between the Privy Council and the Corporation. These Articles included the raising by the City of £20,000, the rebuilding of Londonderry, the rebuilding of Coleraine, the buying up of all interests, &c.; and the Corporation was to be put in possession of the Estates, to have the patronage of all Churches in Londonderry and Coleraine, the Customs for ninety-nine years, the Office of Admiralty, Salmon and Eel fishings of the River Bann and Lough Foyle, and other rights of fishing to be granted in perpetuity to the City.

Letters Patent were subsequently granted, embodying the constitution of the Society as above set out, and the Society was put in possession of the Estates. The Corporation raised the £20,000 named in the Articles of Agreement by an assessment on the City Livery Companies (which subsequently had portions of the Estate granted to them), but this amount being found insufficient, further assessments were made, and the amount raised eventually approached £60,000, a very large sum of money in those days. About the year 1613, these Estates (except the City of Londonderry, the Town of Coleraine, and their contiguous lands, and the woods, forests and fisheries, which were retained by the Society), were conveyed to the respective twelve chief Companies, according to allotment based upon the contributions of the various Companies, and conveyances were executed by the Society, in 1617, to the chief Companies of the lands so allotted.

The City of Londonderry and the Town of Coleraine, with the lands attached thereto, and the woods, forests, and fisheries, were retained by the Society.

The Irish Society, in addition to rebuilding Derry, fortified it, and at the first Siege of Derry (1643) sent four ships to its relief, with provisions, clothing, accoutrements, and ammunition. Each of the twelve chief City Companies also sent two pieces of ordnance; some of these 'pieces' are to be seen on the walls or in the town at the present day, including the well-known 'Roaring Meg.'

Until the year 1903, when the Irish Land Act came into force, the Society's property consisted of the City of Derry, with 4,000 acres, the Town of Coleraine, with 3,000 acres, the lands of Culmore, containing about 470 acres, and the Rivers Foyle and Bann, but under the provisions of that Act the Society agreed to sell their agricultural holdings to the tenants, and only a few of these now remain in the Society's hands. The revenue derived from the remaining estate averages about £20,000 per annum, the whole of which, after providing for cost of management, is expended on the property.

With the Society's help, great public improvements have, from time to time, been carried out; among the more recent may be mentioned, the freeing from toll the bridge over the Foyle at Derry, towards which the Society contributed £40,000; the removal of the bar of sand at the mouth of the River Bann, at a cost to the Society of £40,000; the erection of the Society's National Schools at Coleraine, providing for the free education of between 800 and 900 children, which Institution ranks amongst the first in the North of Ireland. Handsome endowments have been granted to Foyle College and St. Columb's College at Derry, and the Academical Institution at Coleraine, whilst the various Churches, Schools and Charities connected with the Districts constantly receive valuable help. Towards the restoration of the fabric of Londonderry Cathedral £2,000 has recently been granted. A considerable amount is annually expended in Scholarships and Bursaries for Schools in Derry and Coleraine. A handsome Guildhall has been erected in the City of Derry, to replace a former hall destroyed by fire, at a cost of some £24,000, several of the windows being embellished with stained glass, provided by the late Governor, Sir Alfred J. Newton, Bart., Lady Margaret and Sir Philip Waterlow, Bart. (in memory of Sir Sydney H. Waterlow, Bart., a former Governor), Sir J. Whittaker Ellis, Bart., Sir George Faudel Phillips, Bart., G.C.I.E.,

former Governors, and several of the Livery Companies who took part in the original plantation of Ulster. In 1913, a stained glass window was presented by several Deputy-Governors to commemorate the centenary of the Society.

THE COAL AND CORN AND FINANCE COMMITTEE.

This Committee, as its name imports, is the Finance Committee of the Corporation, and its members have also the management of several open spaces, described on pages 187–8. Notwithstanding its designation (which from its antiquity it has been thought desirable to retain), the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee has now nothing to do with either coal or corn, owing to the abolition of these Duties. The provisions of the Metage on Grain Act (under which the funds for open spaces were raised) were carried out by this Committee. The Committee has the control of the Coal Exchange, which is a public market. All questions of finance and of applications for grants for the preservation of open spaces are referred to this Committee, including the raising of money and the paying off of Bonds, and by the 83rd Standing Order of the Court of Common Council no proposal in any way affecting the City Estates (other than the granting or renewal of leases) shall be entertained whereby the Corporation funds may be affected beyond £50 until it has been submitted to the Committee and a Report presented to the Court. All petitions for grants of money are referred to this Committee, and the amount to be annually devoted to charitable objects, after a report from it, is fixed by the Court of Common Council. Every Committee spending "City Cash" submits to this Committee, each year, estimates of the proposed expenditure for revision and report to the Court of Common Council. This "Budget" system was inaugurated in 1904.

DOMESTIC.

The Law and City Courts Committee.

To this Committee is referred the management and supervision of the Mayor's Court and City of London Court, which, under an Act of Parliament passed in 1920, takes the place of the Mayor's Court, which was a Court of Record, and the City of London Court, in which the procedure was similar to that in County Courts. The business of the Amalgamated Court is carried on in the buildings erected in 1888 for the City of London

Court. To this Committee is also referred the consideration of all Bills introduced into Parliament affecting the procedure or jurisdiction of the two Courts above mentioned. The Committee also examines the Secondary's accounts in respect of the preparation of Lists of Common Hall Voters for Parliamentary and Common Hall Elections in the City.

The General Purposes Committee.

This Committee has referred to it all matters relating to the furniture and equipment of the establishment of the Lord Mayor's official residence (the Mansion House), its cleansing, repairing, lighting, &c. Questions affecting the Union of City Benefices in which the Corporation is concerned are also referred to this Committee, which likewise deals with the enforcement of the Act of Common Council of 1838 with reference to the licensing of carts, the printing and stationery contracts of all branches of the Corporation, the providing "suitable gold boxes" or "swords of honour" on the conferring of Honorary Freedoms, the compilation and revision of Standing Orders, when references are made by the Court of Common Council for that purpose, and all other matters not specifically referred to any other Committee.

The Special Committee.

This Committee is one of the most important of the Corporation, and was established to consider and take action on any Bill or Motion in Parliament or other measure or matter which might be introduced or arise affecting the City, and in this connection it has had various references made to it of very great importance affecting the interests of the citizens. It has been well described as the "Policy Committee." It consists of four Aldermen nominated by the Court of Aldermen, and sixteen Commoners, who are elected (usually by ballot) by the Court of Common Council. Great competition takes place for a seat on this Committee, which may well be described as "The Cabinet" of the Corporation.

Privileges Committee.

This Committee has the duty of considering and, if necessary, reporting to the Court of Common Council, upon all questions relating to the privileges of the Members on the floor of the Court. The Committee consists of twenty Members.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Committee on Gresham Affairs.

This Committee is a joint committee of 24 members, appointed in equal proportions by the Corporation and the Mercers' Company. Sir Thomas Gresham, by his will dated the 5th July, 1575, devised one moiety of the Royal Exchange to the Mayor and Commonalty and citizens of London, and the other moiety to the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers upon condition *(inter alia)* that the City of London should distribute annually to four persons to lecture on Divinity, Astronomy, Music, and Geometry, £200, being £50 to each; and that the Company of Mercers should distribute annually to three persons to lecture on Law, Physic, and Rhetoric, £150, being £50 to each. In 1666, the Royal Exchange was destroyed by fire, and it was rebuilt by the Corporation and the Mercers' Company at a cost of £80,000. It was again destroyed by fire in the year 1838, and the Joint Committee borrowed £190,000 for the rebuilding. In 1844, the new Royal Exchange was opened by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria. A further sum of £20,000 was expended in 1884 in roofing in the Quadrangle. In 1844 Gresham College was built at the corner of Gresham and Basinghall Streets at a cost of £14,000. It contained a large Lecture Hall, capable of holding some 500 persons. This College was demolished in 1912 and a larger and more convenient building erected on the old site, with an addition of some 1,200 square feet, at a cost of £28,980. The Lecture Hall, 65 feet by 38 feet, will seat 500 persons. One large room is to be set apart for the use of the Management of the City and Guilds Institute. Offices occupy the upper portion of the building. Three courses of lectures are delivered by Professors in the Easter, Hilary, and Michaelmas terms of each year, on the subjects mentioned in Sir Thomas Gresham's will. These lectures are all free to the public, are advertised in the public press, and well attended. Each Lecturer now receives £150 per annum.

The annual income of the estate is about £20,000, chiefly derived from the rents of shops and offices in the Royal Exchange and at Gresham College, one moiety belonging to the Mercers' Company and the other to the Corporation. In addition to paying half the annual expenses in connection with the Royal Exchange, and Gresham College, the balance of the City's moiety is charged

with the support of the eight Gresham Almshouses and Almsfolk at Brixton. In the Ambulatory of the Royal Exchange is a series of twenty-four panels, which, by the munificence of public bodies and of individuals, have been filled in with pictures typifying Liberty, Commerce, Education, and Philanthropy. In smaller panels are portraits of some of the founders of Banks and Mercantile houses in the City.

The Library Committee.

The Guildhall Library, Newspaper Room, Museum, and Fine Art Gallery are under the management and control of this Committee, and to it are referred all questions relating to Literature and Art, the purchase of books, medals, antiquities, &c., the control and publication of the City records, the striking of medals, and the general supervision of all matters of a cognate character. An account of the Library is given on pages 101—111. The annual amount spent in this work, including the expenses of the Art Gallery, is over £18,000.

The City of London Schools Committee.

This Committee has the entire management and control of both the Boys' and the Girls' Schools, and makes an annual report to the Court of Common Council thereon. The Secretaries of the School, the Assistant Masters, and the occasional Masters are appointed by the Committee. The Head Master and Second Master, and the Head Mistress are in the appointment of the Court of Common Council.

The endowment of the Boys' School is derived from the profits of certain lands and tenements bequeathed to the Corporation, in the reign of Henry VI. (1442), by one John Carpenter, then Town Clerk of London. The bequest was "for the finding and bringing up of foure poore men's children, with meate, drinke, apparell, learning at the Schooles, in the Universities, etc., until they be preferred, and then others in their places, for ever." From time to time various schemes were framed extending the educational benefits conferred by the bequest. On the 18th January, 1832, the Court of Common Council resolved that, at an annual cost of £420, four boys from eight to sixteen years of age, sons of Freemen (to be nominated from time to time by the Lord Mayor), should be sent for education and maintenance to the Skinners' School at

Tonbridge. In the year 1834, the Corporation applied to Parliament for leave to discontinue one of its Markets, called Honey Lane Market, in Milk Street, Cheapside, and to erect on the site of the same a School for the education of boys. On the 13th August in the same year an Act was passed discontinuing Honey Lane Market and authorising the Corporation to erect the proposed school on the site thereof, such school to be for ever thereafter maintained by the Corporation "for the religious and virtuous education of boys and for instructing them in the higher branches of literature and all other useful learning."

The School was completed and opened for work on the 2nd of February, 1837, when upwards of 400 pupils assembled, and a career of success was commenced which has since been not only maintained but steadily augmented. The site proving too confined for extension, it was resolved by the Court of Common Council, on the 4th November, 1878, to remove the School to land belonging to the Corporation, on the Victoria Embankment, notwithstanding its great value—upwards of £100,000. Accordingly, the Corporation procured the passing of the City of London School Act, 1879, under the powers of which Statute, the Corporation, at an expenditure of about £100,000, erected the present School buildings. On the 12th of December, 1882, the new School was opened by H.R.H. Albert Edward Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII.), Alderman Sir Henry E. Knight (an old boy of the School) being then Lord Mayor.

During the existence of the School, various benevolent persons, and some of the City Guilds, have presented Donations and Scholarships to the value of £2,224 10*s.* 6*d.* a year, besides which books and medal prizes, worth about £200 a year, are annually given to the boys. The number of Scholarships in connection with the School is 70, tenable at Oxford or Cambridge, the London University, and the City of London School, eight of which are in memory of John Carpenter, the original founder of the School. The School is divided into three sides, Classical, Modern, and Scientific. Boys are admitted at any age between 7 and 15 years, and may remain until the age of 19; or longer, by permission of the School Committee. The present number on the books is 730. The charges for pupils vary from £8 8s. to £10 10s. per term, according to age. The mode of admission (as also for the Girls' School) is on the nomination of an Alderman or

Common Councilman, subject to examination by the Head Master or the Head Mistress. The receipts from fees are about £23,000 a year, which the Corporation supplements by annual grants out of the City's Cash, amounting, on an average, to £4,000 per annum. Between the years 1835 and 1925, the Corporation has expended a total sum upon this School (including the value of the site) of over £450,000.

The School contingent—two companies—of the Officers' Training Corps is over 400 strong, with 5 officers. Every boy in the School, on reaching the age of 14, is required to join the corps and receive the elements of military education, so that one day he may become an officer in the Territorial Army. From the inception of the O.T.C. in 1908 until November, 1925, the School Corps had trained nearly 2,100 cadets. More than 600 of these (including nearly 400 still at school) were too young to serve in the Army during the Great War, but some 300 were granted naval and military commissions and nearly 200 served in the ranks. With regard to those killed and those who won distinctions, no attempt has been made to distinguish between Old Boys who had served in the School Corps and those who had not. Over 300 Old Boys were killed and more than 100 British and foreign decorations were gained, including 1 V.C., 15 D.S.O.'s, and 61 Military Crosses. In August the contingent proceeds to Aldershot, Salisbury Plain, or a northern camp for 10 days' training. The annual musketry course for the senior company is fired at Rainham and Bisley, that of the junior being fired on the miniature range at the School.

The City of London School for Girls is the outcome of the bequest of the late Mr. William Ward, of Brixton, who in 1881, left to the Corporation of London the sum of £20,000 for the establishment of a School for Girls, corresponding as nearly as possible to the City of London School for Boys. The School was built in Carmelite Street, on the Victoria Embankment, and cost nearly £15,000, exclusive of the site, which was valued at £10,000.

The School, which was opened in 1894 with 50 pupils, has made a steady progress. There are at the present time nearly 300 pupils, with a waiting list. The educational work is of a high standard. Since the year 1899 the School has been represented at University Colleges, several First Classes having been

gained; and a high average of successes in Public Examinations is recorded annually by pupils in attendance at the School.

The School at present possesses Scholarships amounting in value to £600, of which £250 are tenable at Colleges for the higher instruction of women, and the remaining £350 is devoted to Scholarships tenable in the School. There are 26 pupils holding Scholarships. Girls are admissible from seven years of age, and may remain, by permission of the School Committee, until 19, or longer. The charge for each pupil is from £12 12s. to £21 a year. The Corporation expends over £3,000 annually towards the maintenance of the School.

The Music Committee.

The Music Committee is entrusted with the general management and control of the Guildhall School of Music (which occupies on the Thames Embankment the site of the old Duke's Theatre, built by Sir Christopher Wren in 1671). The duties of the Committee include the engagement of the Professors, numbering about 120, who are paid by the fees of pupils, which amount to about £20,000 per annum. It was founded in 1879 as the outcome of the Guildhall Orchestral Society, and was permitted to occupy a large warehouse in Aldermanbury, the property of the Corporation. It immediately became popular, and under the fostering care of the Corporation, grew so rapidly that it was soon found necessary to obtain greater accommodation, which resulted in the erection, in 1886, of the handsome building on the Victoria Embankment, at a cost of nearly £27,000. The advantages offered to the public of the Metropolis and Home Counties in obtaining a thorough musical education were so much appreciated that extensive additions to the building became imperative. In 1897, the Court of Common Council approved the plans of the City Surveyor for the erection of a building in communication with that erected in 1886. This annexe was opened in July, 1898, and cost, including furnishing, £24,000. There are at present nearly 2,250 students attending the School. The Corporation provides valuable Exhibitions and Scholarships for needy and talented students—these range in value from £5 Exhibitions (of which there are twenty-two) to £30 Scholarships (eight in number), providing complete musical education. There are two Special Scholarships of £50 and

two Maintenance Scholarships of £80 each. Several of the Livery Companies present valuable Scholarships, including the Mercers, Goldsmiths, Merchant Taylors, Pewterers, Salters, Saddlers, Grocers and the Musicians' Company. The last named naturally takes a specially warm interest in the School, and has instituted three Scholarships of a total annual value of £100. The Mitchell Trust give £150 per annum, and the reigning Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs, and the Chairman of the Committee, give money prizes for competition. The value of the Exhibitions and Scholarships amounts to over £2,250 per annum.

The Principal and Secretary are in the appointment of the Court of Common Council. The Lady Superintendent is appointed by the Committee.

The Freemen's School Committee.

This Committee has the entire management of the affairs of the City of London Freemen's School, save the election of the children, who are balloted for by the whole Court. It has the appointment of all the School Officers, with the exception of the Head Master, who is appointed by the Court of Common Council.

This School was erected by the Corporation at Brixton, and opened in the year 1854 under the authority of the Freemen's Orphan School Act passed in 1850, and was established "for the maintenance and the religious and virtuous education of Children of Freemen of the City of London who are Orphans by the death of their Father." The School is partially supported by the rents of freehold estates, devised in former times by charitable persons connected with the Corporation of the City of London and fees on Freedoms amounting to between £1,200 and £1,500 per annum, but its principal source of support is City's Cash. The average annual cost to the Corporation is £7,000. The number of children usually maintained in the School is about 100. Up to the present time, some 1,620 children have passed through the School, viz., 950 boys and 670 girls. The children are admitted between the ages of 7 and 10, and remain in the School until the age of 16, two boys and two girls (selected for their good conduct and ability) being allowed to remain a year longer as pupil teachers. On leaving the School each child is provided with an outfit and a Bible and Prayer

Book; and those who are meritorious, and make application, are apprenticed to suitable trades, further educated at another institution, or situations provided for them.

In 1926 the School was removed to Ashstead, in Surrey, to an estate there purchased by the Corporation.

The Elementary Education Committee.

This Committee is appointed to carry out the duties pertaining to the City as the Minor Local Authority under the Education Acts. It consists of those Members of the Court of Common Council who are appointed by it as representative Managers of Elementary Schools within the City; and other members elected, from time to time, by the Court of Common Council.

OPEN SPACES.

The Epping Forest Committee.

This Committee has the control of Epping Forest, including Wanstead Park and Highams Park, all in the county of Essex, which contain altogether nearly 6,000 acres, and have cost the Corporation over £300,000, and the annual net average charge for the past five years for maintenance was approximately £3,750.

By the Epping Forest Act, 1878, the Forest is to be regulated and managed by the Corporation of London, acting by the Court of Common Council, as the Conservators of the Forest. For the purposes of management, the Statute provides that a Committee shall be appointed, to be styled The Epping Forest Committee, which Committee is to have authority to exercise those powers which the Conservators are authorised to exercise under the Act, and the Court of Common Council is empowered from time to time to select a number, not exceeding twelve, of their members, to be members of The Epping Forest Committee. The four Verderers (who are elected by the Commoners in pursuance of the Act), are also members of the Committee, and have the same powers as those members who are chosen from the Court of Common Council. The acts and proceedings of the Committee are, by the Statute, to be done and conducted according to the same rules and practice as if the Committee were a Committee of the Court of Common Council. The Verderers are elected for seven years, but casual

vacancies are filled up by the Conservators from among persons qualified to be elected Verderers.

Under the Act, the Committee acquired numerous and extensive powers of managing the Forest, and power was given to make bye-laws for the protection of the Forest, the prevention of nuisances, and the preservation of order; such bye-laws are to be allowed by the Ranger of the Forest, acting with the advice and assistance of the First Commissioner of Works. The Conservators have also to provide and maintain offices in the Forest and elsewhere as they think fit for the transaction of business, and they may employ the Officers of the Corporation, or from time to time, with the approval of the Ranger, appoint a treasurer and other officers and servants and pay them such fees and salaries, and grant them such pensions and retiring allowances, as they think fit. The Ranger at the present time is H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.

The Committee of Managers of West Ham Park.

This Committee is composed of 15 members, eight of whom are appointed by the Court of Common Council, and four by the heirs-at-law of the late Mr. John Gurney, who was the vendor of the Park to the Corporation. This right was conceded to him in consideration of his having sold the Park for considerably less than its market value. The remaining three Members of the Committee are appointed by the Parish of West Ham. The Park was acquired by a voluntary agreement with Mr. Gurney in 1874, the Corporation obtaining a license in mortmain for the purpose. The bye-laws for its regulation were made under the City of London Various Powers Act, 1877. West Ham Park contains 77 acres, has cost the Corporation over £96,000, and was the first open space acquired by the Corporation. The present annual expenditure is about £3,500.

Under the control of the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee are the following *Open Spaces*, which have been acquired by the Corporation.

Burnham Beeches.

The 'Beeches,' originally 375 acres in extent, have been described as "a wild woodland tract of great beauty." They are situated four miles from Slough on the Great Western

Railway. In 1922, by the generous gift of Lord Burnham, sixty-five acres were added to the area, and a further ten acres have been acquired by purchase. This was the first open space acquired by the Corporation (in 1883) under their Act of 1878, and cost £10,000, in addition to an annual charge for maintenance of about £2,000.

Coulsdon Commons.

These Commons are near Caterham, in Surrey, and contain nearly 350 acres, and comprise portions of Riddlesdown, Kenley, Farthing Downs, and Coulsdon Commons. They were acquired in 1883 at a cost to the Corporation of upwards of £7,000, in addition to which there is an annual charge for maintenance of about £500. An extension has recently been purchased by the Corporation.

West Wickham Common, Surrey, and Spring Park, near by, are under the control of the Committee.

Highgate Wood and Queen's Park.

The combined area of the above open spaces is nearly 100 acres, and the cost to the Corporation has been over £6,000. The cost of maintenance is £2,000 per annum. Opened 1886.

St. Paul's Churchyard.

This open space was thrown open to the public in 1879, and cost the Corporation £5,600, and is now maintained by it, out of its own funds, at an annual expense of £700.

PUBLIC SERVICE.

The Markets Committee.

The management and supervision of the City's Markets are entrusted to three different Committees, viz. :—The Central Markets Committee, the Cattle Markets Committee, and the Billingsgate and Leadenhall Markets Committee. The Market rights and privileges of the Corporation of London originated in very remote times. Markets have been in existence in the City of London for more than 1,000 years, and the Corporation has for many centuries been the Market Authority for London.

While the Corporation has from time to time waived its rights in order to permit of the establishment of Markets in London by private enterprise where a demand apparently existed, its fran-

chises as the Market Authority for London have been frequently recognised and confirmed in recent years by Acts of Parliament and decisions of the High Courts of Justice.

The existing Corporation Markets are :—

London Central Markets (Smithfield).—Meat and Provisions.
Metropolitan Cattle Market (Islington).—Live Cattle.
Billingsgate Market (Lower Thames St.).—Fish.
Leadenhall Market (Leadenhall St.).—Poultry, etc.
Spitalfields Market (Commercial St.).—Vegetables and Fruit.

London Central Markets.

These Markets, which were established in 1860, cover an area of about eight acres, and embrace the site of a former Live Cattle Market. Although primarily a Wholesale Market for the sale of Dead Meat, Poultry and Provisions are also dealt in, and there is a Section devoted to the sale, wholesale and retail, of Fish and Vegetables.

The development of Cold Storage, and the enterprise of Foreign and Colonial Importers, has had the effect of diminishing supplies of Home-killed Meat—and the proportion of the produce of this country passing through the Markets is approximately 20% only.

The quantities of food delivered at the London Central Markets, and the sources of origin for the year 1925, as compared with 1913—the year prior to the War—were as follows :—

Origin.	1925.	Ratio per Cent	1913.	Ratio per Cent.
Britain and Ireland	89,985	19·3	99,148	22·9
Australasia	86,369	18·5	103,463	23·9
Canada and U.S.A.	11,452	2·5	6,652	1·6
South America	214,302	46·0	172,863	40·0
Holland and other Countries	63,714	13·7	49,985	11·6
	465,822	100·0	432,111	100·0

There are 15 miles of meat-hanging rails in the Markets, capable of hanging 60,000 sides of beef at one time—approxi-

mately, 9,000 tons. The heaviest one-day load recorded is 5,160 tons, on the 21st December, 1925.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.

The Metropolitan Cattle Market, now situated at Islington, was formerly held at Smithfield, and removed to its present site in 1855. It has, especially during latter years, served the purpose of what may be termed a central depôt for the sale and slaughter of live stock required for consumption in London.

Up to 1870, animals from Foreign Countries were received at this Market without restriction, but in 1869, the Government, with the object of preventing the introduction into Great Britain of contagious diseases among animals, passed an Act restricting the landing of animals from scheduled countries to duly authorised Foreign Animals Wharves for slaughter within 10 days.

All animals exposed for sale are brought to the Metropolitan Cattle Market by farmers, graziers and dealers, and sold by private agreement, either by the owners or by salesmen, to carcase butchers, retail shop butchers and other dealers, practically all transactions being made through the various banks established at the Market.

There are large Lairages and an Abattoir with a refrigerating installation connected with the Market and under the control of the Corporation.

Lairage accommodation is provided for cattle arriving prior to a Market day, animals bought at the Market by carcase butchers and intended for slaughter at the Abattoir, and animals bought at the Market by retail butchers and dealers prior to being taken away either for slaughter at private slaughterhouses or other purposes.

A large percentage of the animals placed on the Market for sale are slaughtered at the Market Abattoir by carcase butchers and retail butchers. There is also a large number of animals brought direct from Ireland, country markets, and farms for slaughter.

The Abattoir and Chill Rooms, which have been erected by the Corporation at a cost of over £60,000, offer every facility which reduces to a minimum the time and labour spent on the slaughter of animals. There are, for instance, electric hoists

installed in all the beast slaughter-houses, and there is a constant supply of hot water for dressing beasts, sheep, calves, pigs, etc., which, from a public health point of view, is most desirable.

The numbers of animals exposed in the Market for sale in the year 1925, and the number of animals slaughtered in the Public Abattoirs during the same period were as follows:

	For Sale.	Slaughtered.
Beasts	24,565	58,506
Sheep	86,829	79,577
Calves	1	7,151
Pigs	—	16,818
Horses	17	4,292
Donkeys ...	179	—
	111,591	166,344

Billingsgate Market.

Billingsgate is the most ancient Market belonging to the Corporation, and is situated by the waterside in Lower Thames Street. It was used for the sale of fish 1,000 years ago, and has from time to time been enlarged and extended. During the last 50 years, nearly £350,000 has been expended for that purpose, and further large expenditure is in contemplation to extend the accommodation and facilities, especially for water-borne fish. From time to time the question of the removal of the Market to another site has been mooted, and, in 1908, the Corporation held a Public Enquiry "as to the propriety of applying to Parliament "to dis-market Billingsgate Market and to utilise the Shadwell or "other site for the great Public Fish Market of London." The whole fishing industry, together with the railway companies, opposed such a suggestion, being of opinion that the site of Billingsgate is the most central and convenient for the reception and distribution of rail- and water-borne fish for the Metropolis.

Under normal conditions, 600 to 700 tons of fish are dealt with at Billingsgate daily, and in the herring season, and times of glut, consignments for a day frequently exceed 900 tons.

Leadenhall Market.

This Market has existed from early times for the sale of Meat, Poultry, Game and Provisions. No tolls are levied, and no record is kept of deliveries. The tendency of recent years has been for the Market to lose its wholesale character.

Spitalfields Market.

The right to hold a Market in the vicinity of Spital Square was granted by letters patent in 1682 to John Balch and his heirs. The Corporation acquired the Freehold in 1902, and subsequently purchased the Leaseholder's interests, obtaining Statutory Authority to carry out a Comprehensive Scheme of Improvements, involving an expenditure of £1,500,000.

The site for the extension of the Market has been cleared and a contract entered into for the foundations of the new building.

When completed, the covered area of the Market will be upwards of five acres, and with the widening of adjacent streets, which will immediately follow, Spitalfields Market will afford exceptional facilities for its ever growing trade in all classes of Vegetables and Fruit.

Until recent years the trade was mainly confined to home-grown produce, but importations from overseas have increased enormously, and the quantities now handled make Spitalfields one of the largest distributing areas in the country.

Speaking generally, all the Corporation Markets have been either built, reconstructed, or enlarged within the last 50 years, and at the present day it may be fairly said that the series of Markets for the convenience of the people of London is unequalled in size and utility throughout the world.

The entire capital sum expended by the Corporation on its Markets approaches £5,000,000.

The City Police Committee.

This Committee carries the various Acts relating to the City Police into execution (except as to the disciplinary portion,

which is under the control of the Commissioner), it has the general management and control of all the buildings in the occupation of the Force, Police Stations, Hospitals, &c., and provides all the necessary accoutrements. It appoints the Surgeon. The City Police Force is under the command of a Commissioner, and the authorised strength is 1,161 officers and men. The expenses of maintaining the force (about £480,000 per annum) are met by a contribution from the Imperial Treasury, and the remainder by a rate levied on the City.

The Force under the Commissioner is as follows:—

One Assistant Commissioner, 1 Chief Superintendent (Chief Clerk), 1 Superintendent (Executive Department), 1 Superintendent (Detective Department), 6 Chief Inspectors, 25 Inspectors, 17 Sub-Inspectors, 103 Sergeants, and 1,006 Constables. In addition, 150 Constables are authorised for private service, to be employed at the expense of the persons engaging their services.

The offices of the Commissioners and Superintendents of Departments are 26, Old Jewry, and for police purposes, the City is divided into four divisions under the immediate charge of a Chief Inspector, at the following stations:—"A" Division, Moor Lane; "B" Division, Snow Hill; "C" Division, Bishopsgate; "D" Division, Cloak Lane.

Residential accommodation is provided for single men at the several Police Stations, and the Corporation, with a view to meet the housing requirements for married men, has erected three blocks, comprising 58 dwellings, in Rose Alley, and New Street, Bishopsgate. It is proposed to erect further dwellings in the near future at Brixton, on the site formerly occupied by the Freemen's School.

The Hospital for the reception of sick and injured members of the Force is under the immediate care of the Surgeon, and is also in Rose Alley, Bishopsgate.

The Corporation has established, in connection with the Police Force, a most efficient Electric Motor Ambulance System, which is under the control of the Commissioner. The system, which was commenced on the 13th May, 1907, with one ambulance vehicle stationed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, now removed to Smithfield, was increased on the 24th May, 1909,

when a second vehicle was brought into use and stationed at a new ambulance station at New Street, Bishopsgate. A third ambulance was added in 1914, and a fourth in 1926.

The ambulances are fitted in every way to minimise suffering to persons conveyed therein. That stationed in Smithfield serves the western portion of the City from 7.30 a.m. till 10.30 p.m. on week days, while the other stationed at New Street, serves the eastern portion of the City during the same hours, and the whole of the City nightly, and on Sundays, when one is sufficient for requirements.

Six ambulance drivers are employed in connection with the service, and one of the constables of the Force (all of whom are taught to render efficient first aid) is in constant attendance on each ambulance.

During the first year of the working of the complete service —viz., 1910—they conveyed no fewer than 2,033 persons suffering from accidents to the hospitals. The number of cases in 1925 was 2,496.

The following account of the origin and rise of the City Police Force may prove interesting :—

From time immemorial, the citizens of London have had the control of their own Police, anciently called The Watch, and this, indeed, was one of their most cherished rights and privileges. As far back as history goes, the care and control of the Police of the City has always been in the hands of the citizens, either through the medium of the Train Bands, through the Watch and Ward Committee, or otherwise; this was originally effected by causing every Inhabitant of a Ward to take a personal share in the duties of "Watch and Ward." In 1693, an Act of Common Council was passed which provided that more than 1,000 Watchmen should be constantly on duty in the City from sunset to sunrise, and that every inhabitant should take his turn. This was called the "Standing Watch." There had also been established, from a very early period, for extraordinary occasions, a body called the "Marching Watch," which was mustered regularly at Midsummer, under the Mayor and Sheriffs, until the early part of the reign of Edward VI., when it was put down on account of its having caused excessive expenditure. In later times, peace and order were secured in

the City by the supervision of City Marshals, under whose care the City Day Watch was placed. In 1737, the Night Watch of the City was regulated by an Act of Parliament "for better regulating the Night Watch and Bedels within the City of London and Liberties thereof, and for making more effectual the Laws now in being, for paving and cleansing the streets and sewers in and about the said City."

Under this Act, a more efficient system of Police was established by day, as well as by night. This Police Force was superintended by the Aldermen, and then consisted of 68 men. It was subsequently found to be insufficient, and was, consequently, remodelled by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, in April, 1832, in which form it existed up to 1838. The Force then consisted of 99 men, but in the last named year was increased to 501.

When the Metropolitan Police Force was first established by the late Sir Robert Peel, he took the City Police, as then existing, for his model. He, however, desired to consolidate the two Forces, but the Corporation strongly objected to this, and advanced four principal reasons for keeping them distinct, viz.: 1st.—"That the City so differs in its locality and the "nature of its property from other parts of the Metropolis as "to require a separate and differently regulated Police Force "for its protection." 2nd.—"That it would be a great incon-"venience to the inhabitants of the City to be obliged to apply "to the Commissioners at Whitehall, in cases of complaint "against constables." 3rd.—"That the taking away the power "of appointing and managing its own Force would be an "interference with the Charters and Privileges of the City." 4th.—"That the inhabitants would sustain a great pecuniary "loss by being deprived of the contribution which is now made "from the Corporation Funds towards the expense of the City "Police." These reasons prevailed. The Corporation and the citizens maintained their old constitutional right of self-government, and the City remained undisturbed in its ancient right and privilege of "Watch and Ward." The Corporation introduced a Bill into Parliament in the then Session (1839) for the regulation of their own Police, preserving all their rights and privileges. This led to the Act of that year being passed for regulating the Police in the City of London, under which the Force was managed until 1919, when an Act was passed relieving

the Corporation of their contribution, and a grant from the Treasury is now made on somewhat similar terms to that given to other Police Forces in the country.

Many testimonies to the good management of the City Police have not prevented attempts to deprive the City of the management of its own Force. One of the attempts led to a remarkable requisition from upwards of 3,000 Merchants, Bankers, and Citizens (headed by the late Baron Lionel de Rothschild), calling for a Meeting in Guildhall to consider the question with a view to protesting against the proposed interference. A Meeting was consequently held on May 5th, 1863, when the following Resolution was proposed by the Governor of the Bank of England:—

"That the citizens of London obtained from the Sovereigns "of these realms the right of electing their own Magistrates, "and keeping watch and ward within the City, a right which "has ever been exercised for the benefit of the people and the "protection of their liberties; that the Bill for the Amalgamation "of the City of London Police with the Metropolitan Police is "an invasion of this right, and is subversive of the old English "Constitutional principle of Local Self-Government, which has "fostered the love of freedom in this country, has drawn closer "the ties which connect the people with the Crown and "Parliament, and under which this City and the Nation at large "have so long prospered." The Resolution was carried, and the Bill for the deprivation of the City's rights withdrawn.

The City, notwithstanding the enormous value of the property within its area, is, by night, practically deserted by the nearly four hundred thousand of its day population, who are content to leave the protection of their possessions to the City Police Force—a most eloquent testimony to its entire and absolute efficiency. Lord Mayor Phillips (1897) justly described the City Police as "The most civil and the best civil force in the world." In 1911, a Police Reserve Force was instituted to assist the regular Force in emergencies, of which the late Colonel Vickers Dunfree, C.B.E., V.D., J.P., Deputy, was the Commandant. The present strength of this Force is upwards of 4,000 men, and the services of these patriotic citizens during the late War was invaluable.

The County Purposes Committee.

This Committee has most important functions to discharge, mainly in consequence of the passing of the Local Government Act, 1888, by which were transferred to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City, acting by the Court of Common Council, various powers, duties, and liabilities of the Corporation, then hitherto acting by the Court of Aldermen, or by the Court of Quarter Sessions. Among the duties so transferred and others since delegated, were those arising under the following Statutes:—

The Explosives Act, 1875; The Weights and Measures Acts; The Petroleum Acts 1871 and 1879; The Reformatory and Industrial Schools Acts, Shops Acts, 1912 to 1920; Inebriates Act, 1898; Employment of Children Act, 1903; Motor Car Act, 1903; Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act; Gas Measures Acts; Locomotive Acts; the Acts relating to Pauper Lunatic Asylums, so far as regards the Provision, Enlargement, Maintenance, Management, and Visitation of the City of London Mental Hospital at Stone. Under the Lunacy Act, 1890, the Court of Common Council was appointed the Local Authority for the City of London; the control and management of the Hospital now rests with the Visiting Committee, consisting of twelve Members elected by the Court of Common Council. A further power transferred to the Court of Common Council by the Local Government Act, 1888, was that of making a County Rate, which would be applicable to the payment of the following:—Debts incurred in respect of Asylums and Industrial Schools; Pensions in connection with Prison Officials; Expenses in connection with the recovery of Drowned Bodies; Registration of Voters, Maintenance of Lunatics without settlements; Industrial Schools, Coroner and Administration of Justice (Central Criminal Court), including the provision and maintenance of Courts and Offices.

The City of London Mental Hospital

was erected during the years, 1863, 1864, and 1865, under the direction of the Special Asylum Committee of the Court of Common Council, from plans prepared by James Bunstone Bunning, Esq., the then City Architect, and was opened for the reception of patients on the 16th April, 1866. The original

accommodation was for 125 of either sex. The estate comprised 33 acres, which has since been enlarged to 207 acres, a large portion of which is used as a farm, which is of invaluable assistance in providing healthy labour and recreation for the inmates, at the same time supplying the patients with fresh and wholesome food.

The style of the building is Tudor; it is arranged upon the corridor principle, which, thirty years ago, was thought to be the most suitable for these Institutions. Since 1866, many additions have been made, notably in 1874, 1878, and 1885, when an extension and spur to the female wing were added, a detached Hospital for infectious cases erected, and the male wing extended. In the years 1899 and 1900 extensive additions and improvements were effected to the buildings—new Hospitals for more effective treatment, new Laundries, and a detached Chapel were built, while electricity for light and motive power was installed throughout the Institution. A County Rate was levied to meet the cost of these last-mentioned improvements. The total expenditure from the City's Cash for the purchase of land, erection and maintenance of buildings before the levy of a County Rate, has been upwards of £123,000. The City's Cash also contributed, prior to the Rate being levied, for the maintenance of patients for whom no legal settlements could be found. There are, at present, in residence 596 patients (244 males and 352 females), of these 239 belong to the rate-paid class and 351 are private, their relatives paying from One Guinea to Two Guineas a week upwards for their maintenance. The accommodation for private patients is much appreciated, and under powers recently obtained, voluntary boarders are received in increasing numbers.

Frequent services are held in the Chapel by the Chaplain, or his Assistant, one of whom visits the patients almost daily. A spacious Recreation Hall with a stage fitted with every modern equipment is situated in the centre of the buildings. During the winter months this hall is in frequent use for stage plays, dances, concerts, cinematograph displays, and other entertainments, while every encouragement is afforded the patients of indulging in cricket, hockey, football, tennis, and other outdoor sports. The City of London was the first Mental Hospital in the kingdom at which a cinematograph was installed, and this form of entertainment has proved to be peculiarly

popular with the patients. The death rate is one of the lowest in England, due largely to a healthy site and ample outdoor employment and recreation.

Verandahs are in use on both the male and female divisions for open-air treatment, which has been found so beneficial in some cases of insanity.

The Institution is periodically inspected in all its departments by the Visiting Committee, consisting of three Aldermen and nine Members of the Common Council, who exercise a close control over the management and the care and treatment of the patients.

The Port of London Sanitary Committee.

This Committee was established in 1872, the year in which the Corporation of London was originally constituted the Port of London Sanitary Authority, and from which date until 1921 all the expenses of the Authority were discharged by the Corporation out of its own funds. Since 1921 the Ministry of Health has reimbursed the Corporation one-half of the approved net expenditure annually incurred. Under the City of London (Various Powers) Act, 1922, the remaining half of the expenses of the Port of London Sanitary Authority were transferred to the General Rate.

The work of the Committee properly comes under the head of Public Health. To this Committee is delegated the duty of carrying into execution the powers of the Corporation as the Port Sanitary Authority for the Port of London, which include the interception of cases of infectious diseases arriving in the Port of London on vessels from foreign ports, for which purpose Assistant Medical Officers are on duty day and night at the Boarding Stations at Gravesend and Sheerness.

All cases of Infectious Disease found on vessels are removed to the Committee's Hospital at Denton, near Gravesend, which was erected in 1883 and contains 50 beds.

The sanitary inspection of vessels lying in the River Thames and the various docks not only involves the duty of seeing that the crews' quarters are kept clean, but also the

carrying out of such structural alterations as may be necessary for the improvement of the sanitary condition of these places. The destruction of rats on vessels and dock premises, the carrying of offensive cargoes and nuisances caused by the emission of black smoke, also receive close attention.

For the purpose of sanitary inspection in the River and removal of cases of infectious disease, the Committee maintains three motor launches in constant work. These launches patrol the district which extends from Teddington Lock to approximately five miles below the Nore, a distance of 69 miles, includes the whole of the docks, and extends to all persons and bottoms on the River. The limits of the Port of London as established for the purposes of the laws relating to the Customs of the United Kingdom were defined by Treasury Minute dated 1st August, 1883.

The inspection of food brought into the port from abroad also constitutes an important branch of the work of the Committee, and considerable quantities of unsound food stuffs of all kinds, including meat, fruit, fish, &c., are seized and destroyed annually by the officers specially appointed for the purpose.

The provisions of the Aliens Act, as regards the medical side, are administered by the Port Sanitary Committee under the Home Office.

The offices of the Committee are situated at 5, Church Passage, Guildhall, and are in charge of the Medical Officer of Health, who, as the chief executive officer, is responsible for the proper working of the various departments, including the Infectious Hospital above referred to, and the staff of medical officers stationed at Gravesend and Sheerness.

In the month of February, 1893, with a view to the consideration of the best measures for the prevention of the introduction of Cholera into this country, and promoting unity of action among Sanitary Authorities, the Committee initiated, and with the consent of the Court of Common Council, held, on the 17th day of that month, a Conference of Port Sanitary Authorities of England and Wales, which was presided over by the Lord Mayor. Important resolutions, dealing with hospitals, inspection of vessels, disinfection, and kindred matters, were

discussed and passed, and forwarded to the Local Government Board, the President of which, in his place in the House of Commons, bore testimony to the work of the Committee in the following words: "I think the Port Sanitary Authority of "London is pre-eminently distinguished for the admirable "manner in which it has discharged its duty."

The cost of safeguarding the health of the Port of London is upwards of £18,500 per annum.

An exceedingly important section of the work carried on by the Corporation is that of

THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

This Department of the Corporation carries on the municipal work performed by the late Commission of Sewers, merged into the Corporation by the City of London Sewers Act, 1897, which came into operation on the 10th January, 1898. The original Commission, as constituted at the time of its dissolution, was created in the year following the Great Fire of London (1666) by an Act of Parliament, entitled, "An Act for Re-building the City of London." From the time of its institution to its dissolution it had always been composed of Members of the Corporation, with the Lord Mayor at its head.

It is somewhat difficult in a limited space to detail the multifarious duties appertaining to this branch of the Corporation, or to give an adequate idea of the scope of its work, which is carried on by the means of Committees, each reporting, like all other Committees of the Corporation, to the Court of Common Council, viz.:—

The Improvements and Finance Committee,
The Streets Committee,
The Sanitary Committee.

The due administration of the work, which is carried out under upwards of over 100 Acts of Parliament, involves the employment of a regular staff of some nine hundred

persons and an annual outlay of about £700,000. Of this sum, £102,000 is in respect of the repayments of instalments, payments to sinking funds, and interest on loans for improvement of the public streets. The total debt on loans at the 1st January, 1926, was £895,704. Against this amount there were accumulations on Sinking Fund Account amounting to £224,767, leaving a net indebtedness of only £670,937. The repayments in 1926 in reduction of loans, including payments to sinking funds, was £32,100.

The rating powers of the Corporation, under the City of London Sewers Acts, for the purposes of the Public Health Department, have hitherto been limited in respect of the Sewer Account to 4d. in the £, and to the Consolidated Account of 1s. 6d. in the £, but, under the provisions of the City of London (Various Powers) Act, 1920, these restrictions were removed, and the rates for the year 1926 were $\frac{15}{16}$ of 1d. and 1s. $2\frac{9}{16}$d. in the £ respectively. It also has rating powers for special purposes, under other Acts, such as the Dwelling-House Improvement Acts, under which the Commission erected Artizans' Dwellings in Stoney Lane accommodating 1,000 persons, and for providing the money for rebuilding the Central Criminal Courts.

There is also a Special (Housing) Committee, to whom the Court have referred the carrying out of the House and Town Planning Act, 1919.

Under the Housing Scheme of the Corporation, a Loan of £2,750,000 was raised in 1920, the interest on which amounts to £157,165 per annum, and the payments to Sinking Fund, spread over a number of years varying from 15 to 80, will be £5,065, but the Corporation is only liable to the extent of 1d. rate per annum (about £27,250), and the balance of outlay is repayable by the Treasury.

THE OFFICERS OF THE "PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT."

The Heads of Departments are the Town Clerk, the Medical Officer of Health, and the Engineer. The Parliamentary and Legal work of the department is performed by the Comptroller, Remembrancer and City Solicitor.

The Principal Clerk

has an important and responsible position. He has to attend the Courts of Common Council whilst matters affecting the Public Health Department are under discussion, and all Committees of the Department, and is responsible for the proper conduct of the whole of the business of the Department. He is also Clerk of the City of London Burial Board, and has control of all matters in connection with the City of London Cemetery at Ilford.

The Medical Officer of Health.

The duties of the Medical Officer of Health for the City of London are defined by the provisions of the City of London Sewers Acts, 1848 and 1851, the Public Health Act, 1891, and by the various Acts of Parliament having reference to, or for regulating, the sanitary condition of the City of London, and include such other duties as may be imposed by any Act of Parliament, or by any orders or regulations, having reference to sanitary matters made by the Corporation.

The City Engineer.

The Engineer is responsible for the supervision of all works connected with the Paving, Sewerage, Cleansing, Public Lighting, &c., of the City of London. All accounts for these works are examined, checked and certified by him. He has to prepare all plans and estimates for the widening and improvement of the City Streets, and conducts all negotiations for the acquisition of the properties required, and the disposal of the surplus lands and buildings that remain. He designs and superintends the construction of the various public conveniences that have been placed beneath the public ways in the City of London. All plans of House Drains, and the construction of house drains beneath the public ways, and the interiors of buildings, are under his control. The Subways (in which are hydraulic mains, gas and water pipes, electric wires, &c.) beneath the public ways are also under his control, and the maintenance of the buildings belonging to the Department.

The Improvements and Finance Committee.

Upon this Committee, as its name denotes, devolve all questions of improvements and widening of the public streets.

The net expenditure by the late Commission of Sewers, and since the amalgamation by the Corporation, in this matter alone has been over £3,500,000, after allowing for the contributions by the late Metropolitan Board of Works, the London County Council, and from the City's Cash, the result being that every important street in the City has been improved and widened, and the congestion of traffic at many points greatly relieved, notably in the cases of Ludgate Hill, Poultry and Cheapside, Monument Street, Lower Thames Street, Eastcheap, Blomfield Street, Fleet Street, Leadenhall Street, Bishopsgate, &c., &c.

Many of the main thoroughfares, thus improved, have greatly benefited not only the City but the Metropolis. Most of this work has been and is now carried out under the powers of the Act of 57th Geo. III., Cap. 29, commonly known as Michael Angelo Taylor's Act. This Committee is also responsible for the financial condition of the Department, and the annual estimates upon which the Rates needed for the current year are based and made.

The Streets Committee.

This Committee has the management of all questions relating to the paving, lighting and cleansing of the public streets. The annual cost of lighting the City with gas and electricity is about £23,500. The cost of asphalte, wood and stone paving is about £75,000 per annum, and cleansing, removal of dust, and watering of streets about £160,000 per annum.

This Committee has also under its control the collection and disposal of all street sweepings and refuse within the City. The quantity of street sweepings, dust, &c., removed annually is about 57,000 tons.

For this purpose there are three Depôts, viz:—Letts Wharf, in Commercial Road, Lambeth; Upper Thames Street; and Stoney Lane. At Letts Wharf, besides berthing accommodation for barges, there are ranges of stables for the accommodation of the City horses, comprising about ninety.

The Corporation also has six 40 h.p. petrol motor wagons, which are used for the collection of refuse by day,

and for street washing at night time; and five motor sweeping machines, and these are also garaged at Letts Wharf. At this Depôt, the vans used for the removal of refuse, &c., are made, as well as the harness, horse-shoes, &c.; and the horses are shod by farriers in the employ of the Department.

The refuse from the City is removed to Letts Wharf, loaded into barges, and then taken down the river to the Corporation's refuse shoot at Hornchurch Marshes, where it is deposited on the low lying land.

The Committee is also from time to time engaged in protecting the interests of the public in connection with any Railway or other kindred works beneath the public way.

There are 48 miles of streets, lanes and courts in the City which require the close attention of the Committee. The quantity of water annually used for washing these streets, &c., is over 50,000,000 gallons.

The Committee has under its control the pipe Subways constructed by the Corporation under the Holborn Viaduct, and in several new streets.

It also has charge of the Subways for pedestrians at Blackfriars, which were constructed under arrangements with, and at the cost of, the London County Council in connection with the widening of Blackfriars Bridge, and the Subway at Cannon Street by Queen Victoria Street, and the Subways at the Bank.

In addition to the above, the following works are supervised and dealt with by this Committee, viz.:—

Dangerous Structure Proceedings.

Construction and Maintenance of Public Conveniences. There are now forty-seven of these structures in the City (sixteen of which provide accommodation for women), and the construction of others is in contemplation. The revenue derived from these places is nearly £13,500 a year, and the cost £31,435.

Sewer Works. The length of sewers within the City, exclusive of the main sewers, which are under the management of the London County Council, is about 41 miles.

Hoardings and Scaffolds.

All Projections over or upon the Public Way, such as Trade Tablets and Boards, Private Lamps, Vaults, Area Gratings, Coal Plates, Pavement Lights, Cranes, &c.

The Sanitary Committee.

The Sanitary Committee is vested with all the powers of a Sanitary Authority in regard to the investigation of Zymotic Diseases, and the inspection of Lodging-Houses, Slaughter-Houses, Bake-Houses, Factories, Workshops, the Condemnation of Diseased Meat, &c., the Removal of Nuisances, Suppression of Offensive Trades, Adulteration of Food, Smoke Nuisances, the Disinfection of Premises, &c. (after Contagious Diseases), and all other matters relating to the health of the community. In addition to this, a house-to-house visitation of the tenements of the City is in daily progress.

The supervision of meat supplies in the City Markets, the City Cold Stores, and in the several City warehouses, is under the control of the Sanitary Committee.

This Committee is also responsible for the treatment of Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases, and for this purpose a centre for the treatment of Tuberculosis has been established at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and a centre for the treatment of Venereal Diseases in the special buildings located in Golden Lane. An Infant Welfare Centre under the direction of this Committee is also held at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

City of London Cemetery.

Under the management of the Sanitary Committee is the City of London Cemetery at Little Ilford, which was acquired and laid out by the late Commission of Sewers, in 1856, at a cost of about £82,000, the portion enclosed for the purposes of burial, being 118 acres, and there is a reserve of nearly 50 acres. (*It is interesting to note that it was in consequence of this acquisition that the Corporation was enabled to sue the parties who had wrongfully possessed themselves of Forest land, and, eventually, through the action thus taken, Epping Forest was preserved as an open*

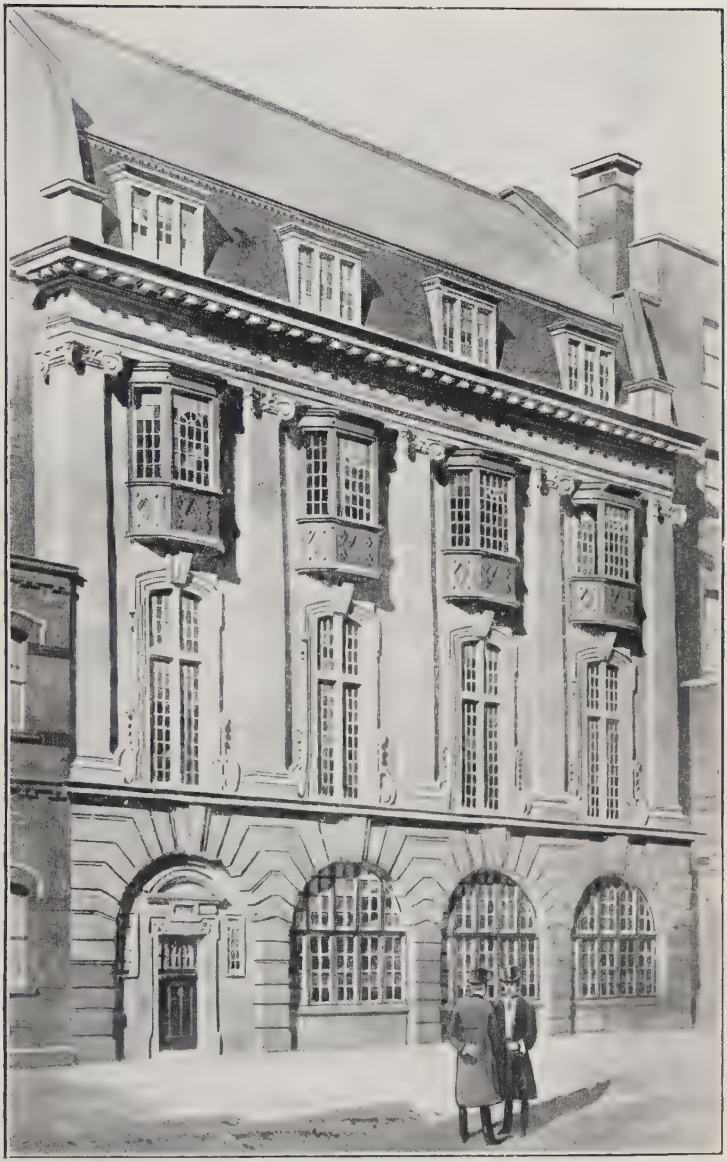
space free to the public for ever.) The Corporation, as the Burial Board for the City of London, has erected a Crematorium at the Cemetery at a cost of £7,350. The Committee has also under its control the City Mortuary in Golden Lane, Cripplegate, containing a Chapel for the reception of dead bodies, a Post-Mortem Room, disinfecting apparatus of modern construction, Laboratories, Microscope Room, and a Coroner's Court, erected at a total outlay of about £12,000.

THE VALUATION AND RATING DEPARTMENT.

This Department was established in 1908 for the purpose of discharging the duties cast upon the Corporation under the provisions of the City of London (Union of Parishes) Act, 1907. The work of the Department is of a very arduous and important nature, and for the due performance of the same the Common Council appoints annually from its members an Overseers' Committee and an Assessment Committee. A large staff of permanent officials is engaged to carry on the duties under the direction of these two Committees. The Act above referred to converted the former 112 civil parishes into one, and the work formerly performed by 112 sets of officials is now undertaken at Guildhall by the Overseers' Committee, who are entrusted with the general powers and duties of Overseers and under whose control the staff of the Valuation and Rating Department is placed.

The duties of the Assessment Committee (formerly discharged by the Guardians of the City of London Union) were also transferred under this Act, and are now carried out by the Assessment Committee of the Corporation.

Some idea of the magnitude and importance of their labours may be gathered from the fact that the total gross annual value of the property dealt with by them amounts to nearly £9,750,000. In view of the fact that the whole of the property covers an area of about one square mile only (including streets, courts and alleys), the task of assessment, which under average conditions is always difficult, is rendered doubly so in the City of London.



NEW COURT ROOM AND RATING OFFICES.

Reproduced from the drawing exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1908.
Sydney Perks, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A., Architect.

THE OFFICERS OF THE VALUATION AND RATING DEPARTMENT.

The Town Clerk

is the head of this Department, and is assisted in the execution of the highly important duties which have devolved upon the Corporation under the provisions of the City of London (Union of Parishes) Act, 1907, by

The Principal Clerk,

who is responsible to the Town Clerk for the proper conduct of the whole of the business of the Department, and for the control of the important work which devolves upon the Overseers' Committee acting as Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of the City of London. A Rating Surveyor is also directly responsible to the Overseers' Committee for the preparation of all valuations of property and for supporting the same before the Assessment Committee. In addition, there is a large staff of assistants, clerks, &c., to assist the Principal Clerk in his duties.

The Overseers' Committee

is a Ward Committee of the Corporation, and the main portion of its duties consists in preparing new and amended valuations of property as and when necessary, the making and collection of the Poor and General Rates, the payment of Ward expenses, &c. Rebuilding to a large extent is always in operation in the City of London, and the assessment of such alterations and additions alone involves on an average an annual value of about £130,000.

The Overseers' Committee has to perform, in addition, all the duties of Overseers, the varied nature of which may be gathered from the following selection :—

Certain duties are imposed upon the Overseers by the Lunacy Acts of 1890 and 1891, as to lunatics wandering at large. Under the Wine and Beerhouse Acts, applicants for licences for the sale of intoxicating liquor must give notice in writing to the Overseers, and similar notices must be served in the case of a transfer of a licence.

Under the Burial of Drowned Persons Act, 1808, and its Amendment Act of 1886, Overseers are required to have

decently interred all human bodies found in or cast on shore from tidal or navigable waters. There are also certain duties as to the payment of expenses for maintaining in decent order disused churchyards or burial grounds which devolve upon the Overseers of the civil parish.

Under an Act of 1767, a large and valuable area of land, which now forms the river front of large warehouses in Thames Street, and includes parts of all the important buildings on the Embankment, was exempted from all rates and taxes. The Overseers' Committee, representing the Corporation as a Rating Authority, in conjunction with the London County Council, added to their Quinquennial duties of 1920 the promotion of a Bill to remove this anomaly and burden. As a result premises of considerable rateable value have now been brought into assessment and made liable to rates.

Under the City of London Tithes and Rates Act, 1910, the Committee also determines whenever it is found necessary for the purpose of any tithes or tithe rates or payments in lieu of tithes in the City of London, the rateable value of two or more parts of a hereditament not separately rated.

The Assessment Committee

is a statutory Committee of the Corporation appointed under the provisions of the Valuation Metropolis Act, 1869, consisting of twelve members, upon whom *(inter alia)* devolves the duty of revising the valuations submitted to them by the above-mentioned Overseers' Committee and of hearing objections to appeals from the suggested valuations.

When it is remembered that the entire City consists mainly of Freehold Properties, Banks, Insurance Companies, &c., and large blocks of offices, let out in different holdings of varying tenure, some idea of the magnitude of the task may be gathered, and to accomplish it within the prescribed period the Assessment Committee practically sits daily.

Under the provisions of the Valuation Acts, in every fifth year, the whole of the hereditaments within the united parish of the City of London and the Inner and Middle Temples are revalued *de novo*, and the duty thus imposed has to be completed within the short space of five months.

The Assessment Committee also acts as respondent in all appeals to Quarter Sessions and higher Courts against the assessments which have been inserted in the Valuation Lists by the Committee. Proceedings in these matters are frequently of a very protracted nature, and the points of law and principle involved are of the highest importance.

The Assessment Committee also acts for the Inner and Middle Temples under the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869.

In concluding this short account of the work carried on by the Corporation in the government of the "one square mile," it can be asserted, without fear of contradiction, that, whether with respect to the Educational advantages offered to the general public, through the medium of its various Schools, or in the management of its Police, Markets and Open Spaces, or in the Lighting, Cleansing, Draining and general Sanitary Work, or the Regulation of the enormous Vehicular and Pedestrian Traffic, or by the completeness and the thorough efficiency of its Municipal Work, the City of London will bear favourable comparison with any City in the world. And it is by carrying out this work with such efficiency, and at the same time with a due regard to the interests of the City ratepayers, that the large majority of the members of the Court are privileged, from year to year, to continue their labour of love and usefulness to the very great advantage of the citizens "of no mean City," and of the Metropolis at large.

The Benevolence of the Corporation.

Reference has been made to the part the Corporation has taken in relieving distress in every shape and form, and the assistance given in promoting and assisting philanthropic and patriotic enterprises of every kind. The following list of amounts given for these purposes up to 1926 will show the catholicity of the Corporation's benevolence.

Charitable Donations from 1781 to December, 1926.

	£	s.	d.
Almshouses and Homes for the Aged	139,643	8	8
Orphanages and Homes for Children	14,142	5	0
Societies for the Protection of Children	2,632	10	0
Convalescent Homes, Seaside Camps, and Holiday Homes and Funds	2,846	5	0
Asylums and Homes for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind ...	4,374	5	0
Maternity Homes and Infant Welfare Centres	2,405	15	0
Hospitals, Dispensaries, Sanatoriums, Infirmaries, etc. ...	89,339	19	0
Homes for the Incurable and Dying	1,289	15	0
Homes and Funds for Cripples	2,231	5	0
Reformatories and Industrial Schools	3,500	0	0
Education, Technical and Musical, Schools, etc. ...	1,051,272	7	4
Institutes, Working Lads, etc.	1,509	15	0
Institutions and Funds, Charitable and Benevolent ...	10,756	0	0
Cathedrals, Churches, Chapels, Missions, and Religious Societies	28,743	16	9
Societies, etc., for Protection of Young Women and Girls	6,009	15	0
Funds, Homes, and Societies for Soldiers and Sailors ...	4,187	10	0
Libraries and Literary Societies	686	10	0
Distress Funds, Soup Kitchens, etc.	6,485	0	0
Miscellaneous, including Relief Funds for Disasters on Land and Sea, Home and Foreign	187,422	1	4
Societies and Relief Funds connected with the Great War	27,877	9	4
Total	£1,587,355	12	5